Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 155 No. 17 April 25, 1949

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Fats and Oils Prices Probe Set by Senate

A subcommittee has been set up by the senate committee on agriculture to make an investigation of the animal fats and oils situation to determine why prices are out of line with those of livestock and meat. The subcommittee is headed by Senator Guy Gillette of Iowa, who introduced a bill in the senate April 14 to aid in stabilizing agricultural prices by providing an equalizing fee on imported fats and oils, and an offset on exports of fats and oils.

Other members of the commission are senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas of Illinois and Senators George Aiken of Vermont, Spessard L. Holland of Florida and Milton R. Young of North Dakota. The committee plans to begin its investigations at an early date, using the bill introduced by Mr. Gillette as the springboard for the inquiry.

The bill (S. 1594) would add a new section to the Internal Revenue Code relating to import taxes to provide that, whenever the average wholesale price of the principal fats and oils produced in the United States is less than the average parity price of such fats and oils, the Treasury Department shall levy an additional tax—in addition to duties and taxes already in effect on imports—equal to the difference between the average wholesale price and the average parity price, but not to exceed 10 cents a pound.

"Upon the payment of the tax," the bill states, "the taxpayer shall receive a warrant of the United States in the amount of such payment, which warrant shall be negotiable and shall be redeemable at the same rate per pound of oil or fat content as was paid to the United States upon the exportation by the holder of such warrant of any vegetable, animal, or marine fats and oils (including material commercially

—Continued on page 37

Nitrogen World Quotas To Be Ended June 30

The international allocation of nitrogen fertilizers will be discontinued as of June 30. This follows the recommendation of the IEFC committee on fertilizers and confirmed at an April 19 meeting of the International Emergency Food Committee. Present allocations will remain in force until June 30.

Estimates of world production of nitrogenous fertilizers indicate a total for 1949-50 of approximately 3,770,000 metric tons actual nitrogen, as compared with 3,160,000 metric tons in 1948-49. For essential and practical purposes, current estimates indicate that nitrogenous fertilizer will not be in a position of acute shortage in 1949-50 if, on the one hand, present production estimates are considered the determining factor and, on the other hand, the ability to implement purchases is taken as the index.

Tung Nuts Parity Prices Sought in Senate Proposal

Senators Claude Pepper and Spessard L. Holland of Florida jointly introduced a bill in the senate, April 19, amending the agricultural adjustment act of 1938 to direct that parity prices be provided for tung nuts. The bill (S. 1644) is similar to H. R. 29 of Representative William M. Colmer of Mississippi, pending before the house committee on agriculture, providing that the Commodity Credit Corporation shall support the price of tung nuts at not less than 90 percent of parity.

Price Trend Still Declining

Weakening continued characteristic of price views last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. Six of the ten major divisions again reached lower averages; but, there was one gain—by oils and fats, which long had been almost alone on the downside. Most of the price-depressing was done by nonferrous metals and their derivatives. Reductions were made in copper, quicksilver, and zinc. Earlier cuts in the nonferrous group were reflected last week in the movement of copper sulphate, lead and zinc naphthenates and other soaps, zinc dust, oxides, and sulphide, and cobalt naphthenate.

The aggregate effect of the price reductions was a cut of 0.6 point in the overall price index, which is now down 13.8 points from the comparable 1948 level and has lost 9.3 points this year.

Edible vegetable oils were advanced; some cuts were made in castor oil; waxes were moved both ways. Animal fats were quiet; milk products were mixed; but the trend in animal materials as a whole was downward.

Weakness in the heavy chemical field, outside of metallic salts, was characterized mainly by a cut in glacial acetic acid, assumably induced by lower prices on coke and havin gno relation to the cut in natural methanol. Saltcake and sodium tungstate were reduced. The only change reported in coaltar areas was a reduction in solvent naphtha. Aliphatic petroleum solvents were reduced in some parts of the Southeast. Gasoline was raised at some points; cut at others.

The general situation is best described in the quite common comment:—"We have lots of everything but orders." The predicters of pickup are finding it expedient to push the starting time a month or two farther toward the third quarter. Sluggishness in consumer buying is the reason generally adduced. But, in some lines, excessive inventories seem to be common at all levels.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 22, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	Apr. 23, 1948
132.7	133.3	146.5

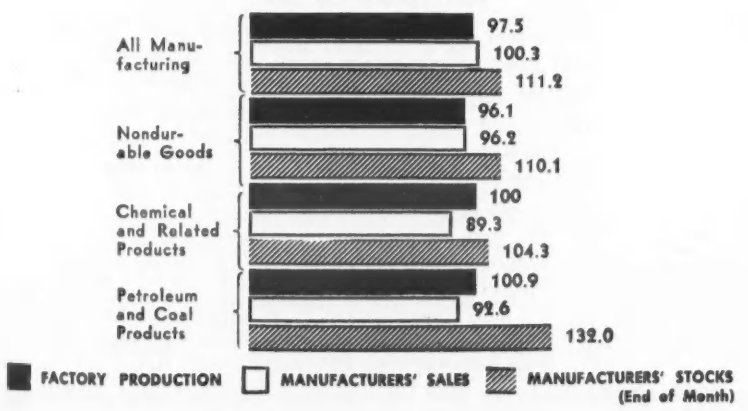
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.8
February	140.4	147.2	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	137.6	146.2	154.9	135.2	111.9

Business in February, 1949

100=Same Month in 1948



Chemicals Produced in 'Saved' German Plants Listed by ECA

The primary objective of the revised reparations program for Western Germany contained in the intergovernmental agreement of April 13 (OPD 4/18/49), will be to make Western Germany practically self-sufficient in its chemical needs for those products not of a war potential character. To meet this objective the three governing powers agreed to permit the retention of thirty-two of seventy-five chemical plants that had previously been scheduled for reparations.

In the report of the engineering firms of Coverdale & Colpitts, F. H. McGraw & Co., Sanderson & Porter, and Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation which studied the German chemical industry for the Economic Cooperation Administration, and whose report was the basis for the intergovernmental agreement as it affects the chemical industry, it was stated:—

"Germany's chemical industry has always most effectively helped to minimize imports by the substitution of snythetic products for scarce commodities and to increase exports by supplying items of novel and universal interest such as plastics, dyestuffs and other special synthetic organic chemicals. Reduced imports and increased exports are fundamental requirements for Western Germany's economic recovery.

"During the war many of the chemical plants were persistently bombed and repeatedly repaired. As a result of the heavy call made upon them for maximum production, they are now generally in a run down condition.

"In the chemical field, western Germany has always shown unusual resourcefulness, which, in the interest of world progress, should not be suppressed."

It was explained that the plants being released for reparation were those that were entirely or substantially dismantled or where they appeared to provide excess capacity over that required for normal peace time needs.

I. G. Plants Number 24

Of the thirty-two chemicals plants which had been scheduled for reparations, but which will now be retained in Germany under the intergovernmental agreement, twenty-four belonged to I. G. Farbenindustrie. Their locations and products produced, as listed by ECA, are:—

Holten—ethylene oxide by chlorhydrin process of ethylene from coke oven gas.

Ludwigshafen — dihydroxydiphenylsulphone applied in industry chiefly as synthetic tanning agent.

Ludwigshafen — tetrahydrofurane used as solvent for polyvinyl chloride, etc., and intermediate for plastics and plasticizers.

Ludwigshafen—aniline by catalytic reduction process.

Ludwigshafen — Sulphanilic acid and toluidine sulphonic acids.

Ludwigshafen—(A) Zao, (B) triphenylmethane, and (C) alizarine, indanthrene and various dyestuffs. The plant comprises about 75 percent of total production capacity for those products at Ludwigshafen.

Ludwigshafen—calcium carbide for acetylene requirements for organic chemical operations. The plant comprises half of the calcium carbide productive facilities at Ludwigshafen.

Ludwigshafen—synthetic waxes from montan wax, plastics and plywood adhesives of urea formaldehyde type and surface coating materials from urea formaldehyde. The plant comprises total available facilities at Ludwigshafen for manufacturing the waxes and adhesives but only half of those in the case of the coating materials.

Ludwigshafen — variety of plastics in five different sections of plant, namely (A) polyvinylethers, (B) butanediol suc-

—Continued on page 47

Calcium Salts as Potato Preservative Considered

The Food and Drug Administration has proposed an amendment to its regulations covering standards of identity for canned vegetables to permit packers of canned potatoes to add traces of a calcium salt to the pack as a means to prevent the breaking up of the potatoes.

Investigations disclosed that in canning potatoes, difficulty is sometimes encountered due to a softening of the potatoes followed by breaking down, or sloughing off of the outer layers. The factors responsible for this condition have not been established, but it was found that it could be overcome to a large extent by adding small amounts of purified calcium chloride, calcium sulphate, calcium citrate, mono-calcium phosphate, or a mixture of two or more of the salts.

In proposing to amend its regulations, the FDA would remit the addition of these salts to the pack provided notice is made on the label. The addition of the salts is limited to not more than 0.051 percent of the weight of the finished canned potatoes.

Soybeans Grain Standards Revised, Effective Sept. 1

Revised official grain standards for soybeans, designed to meet present usages of the trade—including producers, country and terminal handlers, and processors—more effectively than the standards now in use were promulgated on April 20 by the Secretary of Agriculture. The revised standards become effective September 1.

The new standards combine dockage and foreign material into one factor to be known as "foreign material." As a result of this combination, the new maximum limits for foreign material are increased by 1 percent in each grade. Under present standards, dockage is assessed in terms of whole percent and fractions of a percent are disregarded. Under the new standards, all fractions will be included.

Moisture limits are unchanged in the new standards, but the percentage of splits permitted in grades 2, 3, and 4 is increased. Another change is a redefinition of "yellow soybeans" to include soybeans having yellow or green seed coats, and which in cross section are yellow or have a yellow tinge. There is also a special limitation of 2 percent of soybeans of other class in grade No. 2 yellow soybeans. Other minor changes in structure and language are included in the new standards.

U.S. to Aid British Cobalt Concern Increase Production

The United States will help the United Kingdom increase its production of cobalt in return for a five-year option to buy 10 percent of the increased cobalt production for United States stockpiles, the Economic Cooperation Administration announced April 18.

United States assistance to the United Kingdom will consist of a $550,000 authorization by ECA to finance procurement of American-made plant items for use in expanding the Northern Rhodesia plant of the Rhokana Corporation, a British cobalt-producing company. By procuring the plant items in the United States, the Rhokana Corporation will be able to complete its expansion program eighteen months ahead of its original schedule which was based on procuring the items in the United Kingdom.

At the request of the British Government, the Rhokana Corporation agreed to grant the United States the five-year option to purchase 10 percent of the increased production resulting from the plant expansion.

Small Business Committee Gets Eleven New Members

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer has appointed eleven new members to the department's small business advisory committee, which is scheduled to meet today in Washington. Among the new members are:—

Lysander T. White, Petroleum Advisers, Inc., New York; John Aitken, Mathieson Aitken Company, Philadelphia; John W. Arrington, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.; Robert Weaver, Bettinger Vitreous Enamel Company, Waltham, Mass., and Robert B. Macfee, Electric Interstate Manufacturing Corporation, Chicago.

Chemical Emulsifiers Use Restriction to Be Sought

Representative Frank B. Keefe of Wisconsin is planning to introduce legislation in the house soon to apply the principles of the "new drug" section of the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act to the marketing of insecticides and chemical substitutes for natural products used in food processing.

Such a requirement would prohibit the marketing of any new insecticides or chemical emulsifier until they have been thoroughly tested for their toxic effects upon humans and animals. The products would not be certified in the sense that penicillin and streptomycin are now certified before they are marketed, but could not be offered for sale until everything possible in known about them.

Mr. Keefe is also planning another bill that would greatly strengthen the powers of the Food and Drug Administration in its investigation activities by clothing the agency with subpoena powers permitting it to obtain any information it may need from industry in reaching its decisions.

The Congressmen's interest in the matter is two-fold:—First, he is greatly concerned over the displacement of the market for the natural products of agriculture through the use of synthetic chemical substitutes in the processing of foods and, second, because he does not believe that sufficient research work is done on new products in the insecticide, fertilizer and other fields before they are into practical use.

He is aiming particularly at unrestricted use of DDT, methoxyclor, chlordane and toxaphene. He does not think they should be permitted on the market until their tolerances have been established and their effects on both humans and animals determined. The same principle would apply in the case of synthetic chemical and emulsifiers.

Acts to Protect Public

He denied any purpose to stop scientific progress, but hopes to protect the public from the use of new chemicals until it is proved beyond doubt that no harmful effects will result. He cited severe damage to a part of New Jersey's potato crop last year through the use of a new chemical to kill wire worms. It killed the worms, he said, but it also spoiled the potatoes. He said that other cases are on record in the use of new insecticides on oranges peaches that proved harmful.

For a number of weeks, the Food and Drug Administration has been holding hearings on the use of chemical emulsifiers in bakery products, gathering testimony on the extent of this practice and trying to reach some determination on whether the standards for bakery products should be amended to permit the use of such materials. Mr. Keefe has been quite concerned over this practice and has had a number of conferences with FDA officials in the matter.

From an economic standpoint, he is convinced that if the practice is permitted to become widespread it will be extremely dangerous to the market for the natural products of agriculture. In a speech before the house earlier this month, he quoted an address made recently by George L. Prichard, director of the fats and oils branch of the Production and Marketing Administration on how these substitutes might displace the market for fats and oils.

Fats and Oils Outlook

In discussing the outlook for fats and oils, Mr. Prichard said:—

"There is one adverse factor which should be mentioned. That is the so-scalled chemical emulsifier or bread softener. These softeners are now being used to some extent in the baking industry. Incidenty, fats and oils are not the only

—*Continued on page 60*

Merichem Starts Output Of Cresylic Acid Plant

The Merichem Company, Houston, Tex., has commenced operation of its new cresylic acid plant near Houston. The acid is currently being produced in boiling ranges of 183 to 205 degrees Centigrade; 205 to 230 degrees Centrigrade, and 230 to 245 degrees Centigrade from petroleum raw materials. Tankcar and drum quantities are available.

Carlton Elects Hoffmann

The Carlton Chemical Company, New York, has elected Richard W. Hoffmann vice-president. Mr. Hoffmann has been placed in charge of eastern district sales of the company's laundry, textile and paper mill chemical specialties.

Heads Market Research

Robert M. Prather has been appointed manager of the market research department of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J. Mr. Prather, who is recording secretary of the Chemical Market Research Association, was formerly manager of market research of the Indoil Chemical Company, Chicago.

Nat'l Lead Elects Carroll Vice-Pres., Shifts 3 Others

Walter P. Carroll was elected a vice-president of the National Lead Company, New York, at a meeting of the board of directors on April 21. The directors also named C. F. Garesche chairman of the newly created research control committee of the company, and appointed D. W. Robertson general manager of the titanium division, to succeed Mr. Garesche. Joseph H. Reid is the new division manager.

Mr. Carroll started his career with the company in 1910 as an assistant to the white lead sales manager of the Chicago branch. Following service in World War I, he entered the metal department of the

—*Continued on page 73*

Mathieson Starts Output Of Anhydrous Hydrazine

Hydrazine in anhydrous form and small quantities of hydrazine sulphate are now being produced by Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. Operation of the facility for these products is the result of a contract with the Army Ordnance Department, but limited amounts are also being supplied to commercial interests for test purposes, according to the company announcement.

Dow Schedules Output Of Ethyl Chloride Plant

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., expects to reach production capacity at its new ethyl chloride plant at Freeport, Tex., by mid-July. The chemical will be available at a base tankcar price of 7 cents per pound, f.o.b. works, freight equalized with Houston, Tex. The new plant will supplement the output of the facilities at Midland, Mich.

Norwich Pharmacal Elects

Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., has elected Edson W. Collins and Walter M. Giblin to its board of directors and has named Leonard Skillman assistant treasurer. Mr. Collins is vice-president in charge of purchasing and Mr. Giblin is a partner in the investment banking firm of Hornblower & Weeks.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Beverage manufacturers—Algeria.
Chemical importers, dealers—Mexico.
Hospitals—Siam, Union of South Africa.
Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Costa Rica.
Soap manufacturers—Costa Rica.

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Tidelands Hearings Set by Supreme Court

Oral arguments on the government's claim to tideland oil properties in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Texas and Louisiana will be heard by the Supreme Court on May 9. The hearing will be limited to the right of the attorney general to file suit with the Supreme Court claiming the lands for the Federal government. The states of Texas and Louisiana contend that any government suit should be started in a Federal district court, rather than in the Supreme Court.

Diamond Alkali Names Jones Purchasing Agent

The Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, has appointed Chester D. Jones, jr., purchasing agent, W. C. Logan and W. C. Mahan assistant purchasing agents, and P. P. Eppinger plant purchasing agent at Houston, Tex.

Mr. Jones, who joined the company in 1938 as a buyer, has been acting as pur-

Chester D. Jones, jr.

chasing agent at the Houston plant since 1946. On loan from the company's general headquarters in Cleveland, he handled purchasing during the construction and initial production period of the new chlorine and caustic soda plant.

Mr. Logan and Mr. Mahan both joined the company in 1925, and Mr. Eppinger became associated with it two years ago.

DeMert & Dougherty Forms Industrial Sales Division

A new industrial sales division has been formed by DeMert & Dougherty, Inc., Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis. J. C. Browning has been appointed to head the division, which will offer a complete line of petroleum and coaltar solvents, naval stores, alcohols, esters and plasticizers

Penicillin Precursors Reduced

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, announced late Friday a price reduction of 20 cents per pound on betaphenylethylamine and phenylacetoamide, effective immediately. Both products are now quoted at $1.25. These materials are used in the manufacture of penicillin.

Also reduced was the 64 percent solution of potassium phenylacetate which the company markets in drum shipments. The new price quotations are 55 cents per pound for carlot and 56½ cents for less than carlot quantities. These prices are on a freight allowed basis.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Aspirin, sodium.
2,7-Diaminoacridin.
6,7-Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Ethylsulphochloride.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Nitrocarbonic acid.
Phorin.
Phenylurethane sulphochloride.
Piperonyl cyclohexanone.
Primuline and dehydro-4-toluidin sulpho acids, mixed.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
3-Sulphododecyl sodium benzoate.
Vinyl phosphate.

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Reynolds Metals Elects

Stockholders of the Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va., elected Keen Johnson a member of the board of directors at the recent annual meeting. Mr. Johnson is vice-president and director of public relations of the company.

Amer. Importers Council Urged to Support ITO

Support of the charter of the International Trade Organization was urged last week by Morris S. Rosenthal, Stein Hall & Co., president of the National Council of American Importers, at the annual meeting of the organization in New York.

Mr. Rosenthal, who was reelected president of the group, also cited the association's program for revised customs procedure and elimination of red tape, and noted the danger of the reciprocal trade agreements act becoming lost in a political scramble when it comes before the senate.

Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, who also addressed the meeting, revealed that major changes in customs procedure, including elimination of the use of foreign value as a basis for duty purposes, are under consideration, and that progress has been made in putting into effect many of the recommendations which could be accomplished by administrative action.

He added that where legislative action is required, pertinent laws are being studied with a view to recommending changes in the interest of simplification. Preparation of drafts of bills for presentation to Congress is also going forward, he said.

In outlining contemplated changes in customs procedure, the secretary revealed that the new system will eliminate notorization requirements on entries, provide for immediate release of examination packages from public stores despite the fact that incerased duties may be later applied, and will include liquidation of entries on the appraiser's valuation where the required information on value is supplied by the importer to the best of his ability.

Am. Flange to Open New Plant Wednesday

The American Flange & Manufacturing Company, New York, will officially open its new plant at Linden, N. J., on Wednesday. Remodeling of the facility and installation of new equipment has been completed, and production will be commenced immediately. With the new plant in operation, the company plans to schedule deliveries to supply its western and midwestern customers from its Chicago plant, Canadian customers from its plant in St. Catherine's, Ontario, and eastern customers from the new eastern facility.

Merck Succeeds Rosengarten As Chairman of Merck Board

George W. Merck, president of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, N. J., was elected chairman of the board at the annual meeting held on April 20. Mr. Merck, who will continue as president, succeeds Frederic Rosengarten, chairman since 1927, who asked to be relieved of that post. He will continue as a director. Mr. Rosengarten was vice-president of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company when it merged with Merck in 1927.

Dewey & Almy to Rebuild Italian Chemical Plant

The Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., is planning to rebuild and reopen its plant in Naples, Italy. The plant will produce container sealing compounds for the Italian food industry and products for the improvement of construction cement. Hugh S. Ferguson, executive vice-president of the company, said that it is also considering the possibility of establishing a plant in France.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Chemical, Hamburg, Germany (DP-2, manufacturers only).
Fats and oils, Hamburg, Germany (DP-8).
Fatty acids, Hamburg, Germany (DP-8).
Fertilizer, superphosphate, Hamburg, Germany (DP-11, agency).
Lactose, USP, Hamburg, Germany (DP-7).
Penicillin, Beirut, Lebanon (DP-9).
Pesticides, Sao Paulo, Brazil (D-P1, agency); Istanbul, Turkey (DP-3, agency).
Petroleum products, Istanbul, Turkey (DP-4).
Pharmaceutical products, Bogota, Colombia (DP-10, agency); Istanbul, Turkey (DP-3, agency).
Prepared cattle feed, Bretoncelles, France (DP-5, agency).
Silicon carbide, Heidelberg, Germany (DP-6).
Soap, Beirut, Lebanon (DP-9).
Sulfa drugs, Beirut, Lebanon (DP-9).

An Analysis of the ITO Charter

The international commercial relations committee of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association has distributed to its members an analysis of the charter of the International Trade Organization. The analysis was prepared by E. G. Davies of C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa., who gave SOCMA and this publication permission to reprint it. Mr. Davies emphasizes that his analysis is not a complete one, as such an analysis would be practically as long as the charter itself. The Department of State's views on the ITO appeared in a series of articles in OPD, starting on January 24. The following is the second in a series of three articles:—

Economic Principles Involved

As the strongest nation economically in the proposed membership we would doubtless be willing to make the greatest contribution in funds and in concessions of many kinds, but are we willing to make this contribution at the sacrifice of our economic principles, our concepts of private enterprise, our national security and even our national sovereignty?

In article 1 of the charter is the phrase:—

"To this end they pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to promote national and international action designed to attain the following objectives:—"

Most of the objectives are desirable and acceptable, but analyze the implications in the one numbered 3, which states that the members pledge themselves "to further the enjoyment by all countries, on equal terms, of access to the markets, products and productive facilities which are needed for their economic prosperity and development."

Interpreting 'On Equal Terms'

What is meant by the phrase "on equal terms"? Does it mean the same to us in the United States as it does to the Dutch, the French, the Greeks or other nationalities? In its literal sense it certainly means complete unrestricted free trade; it means the membership of ITO is empowered to vote that any industrial company in the United States, for example, will be expected to share with foreign competitors, on terms equally as advantageous as the owner itself enjoys, its customers, its raw materials, the products of its plants, and even the plants themselves if the membership feels that those competitors need them for their economic prosperity and development.

Ridiculous as it appears, it is the literal meaning of the paragraph. Proponents of ITO may deny any such meaning, and may point out that the paragraph will be interpreted. Perhaps, but with the United States market, products and productive facilities the envy of the entire world one is entitled to wonder how far the conference may go in making interpretations which seem ridiculous to us but quite logical to peoples who live under controlled economies, socialistic regimes or dictatorships.

Implications in Pledge

What are the implications in the pledge "to promote national and international action" to attain the objectives? The ITO would be an international bureaucracy, on which the United States would have one representative—probably not elected, but appointed. Since members would be governments ranging from democracies to dictatorships, obviously the charter could not specify how the representatives would be determined, nor how they would derive their authority.

The joint resolutions recently sent to the house make no provision for a representative of our country. How the individual will be selected, what powers and authority will be vested in him and by whom, are still to be determined.

We may well tremble at the very thought of the authority that must be granted him if he is to function efficiently. Is he to be empowered to commit the United States to national and international programs irrespective of the wishes of the people affected? Or, if he protests some proposed action, what then?

Article 75 of the charter states that:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this charter, decisions of the conference shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting";

U. S. Would Have One Vote

The representative of the United States would have one vote—one in fifty-three as the organization is now proposed, and possibly more than fifty-three later. If the decision should be so intolerable that we would refuse to accept it what would be our position in the eyes of the world?

What of instances in which provisions of the charter are counter to the laws of the United States? Paragraph 1 of article 17, for example, reads:—"Each member shall, upon the request of any other member or members, and subject to procedural arrangements established by the organization, enter into and carry out with such other member or members negotiations directed to the substantial reduction of the general levels of tariffs and other charges on imports and exports, and to the elimination of the preferences referred to in paragraph 2 of article 16, on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis."

Congress Responsible for Tariffs

Under our constitution tariff-making is the responsibility of Congress. Are we willing to permit this part of the constitution to be abandoned, or to be rewritten by an international bureaucracy in which the United States has one vote in fifty-three? If the constitution is to be changed in this regard in order to have it comply

—*Continued on page 62*

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The fate of the oleomargarin tax repeal bill hangs in the balance in the senate, not so much from the threat of a filibuster against its enactment by the embuttered dairy bloc as from the threat that it may be used as a vehicle for a general revision of the excise tax law.

Hearings on the oleo tax repeal bill have been concluded by the senate finance committee, and it is planned to hold an executive session soon to report it to the senate for passage. The dairy bloc pleaded throughout the hearings for a revision of the measure to ban interstate shipments of yellow-colored oleomargain, but the sentiment seems to favor the measure as it passed the house without this prohibition.

However, in the background are the rumblings of senators who want to reduce excise taxes. Tax legislation must originate in the house, but there is nothing to prevent the senate from amending a bill that comes from the house dealing with taxes—as the oleo bill does—so as to broaden its coverage to include all manners of taxes.

If and when the bill comes up on the senate floor, the first move to broaden its provisions is expected to be made in the direction of reducing taxes on toiletries and cosmetics. This can be done simply by adding a "rider" to the bill. But, when that occurs, the floodgates will be opened to attach riders for repeal or reduction of such other taxes as those on transportation, luggage, jewelry, and a host of others.

Of course, the strategy of the dairy bloc will be to support every tax rider offered and so load down the bill with amendments as to make its chances of passage practically impossible. The only hope the administration has of seeing the oleo bill enacted unencumbered with tax repeal riders is to promise a tax revision bill later this session. It is not ready to do that at this time.

To Educate German Industry

The Economic Cooperation Administration is taking steps to bring German industry and scientists up to date on new scientific and industrial developments of recent years as part of the overall plan of placing Western Germany on its feet economically.

The agency has just entered into a $200,000 contract with a New York distributing firm to buy books and periodicals in the United States for shipment to German dealers. The great majority of the publications will be scientific and technological, and the remainder will consist mainly of serious nonfiction.

There is a great need in Germany for current American scientific literature and also for American books and periodicals of a general cultural character, ECA officials comment. The project is expected to contribute toward Germany's finding its place in the cultural life of the democratic world; it should also instill an understanding of American thought and achievements in recent years.

Coal Oil Enthusiasm Wanes

The easing of the petroleum situation has lessened the amount of heat behind

—*Continued on page 38*

Protamine Insulin Patent Returned to Danish Firm

Attorney General Tom Clark announced on April 18 that the United States is returning to Nordisk Insulinlaboratorium of Denmark an important United States patent relating to protamine insulin, together with the right to collect a sum in excess of $1,100,000 in accrued royalties from its American licensees.

The amount which Nordisk will have the right to collect as a result of this order will be used to operate an insulin research laboratory in Denmark belonging to Nordisk, and to encourage further research in the development of new insulin products for the treatment of diabetes mellitus, and for other related purposes.

The money has accrued in the hands of a number of American pharmaceutical concerns which have been manufacturing protamine insulin under the patent which was vested by the Alian Property Custodian shortly after the occupation of Denmark by the Germans. The patent is now being returned under section 32 of the trading with the enemy act, which provides for the administrative return of vested property to citizens and residents of non-enemy countries.

The Office of Alien Property said the patent ordered returned is one of several insulin patents controlled and administered by the insulin committee of the University of Toronto, which has the exclusive right to license the manufacture and sale of protamine insulin in the United States and Canada.

Under section 32, no return may be made unless it is determined to be in the interest of the United States. OAP said that in this connection the practices of the insulin committee in licensing American manufacturers had been reviewed by the Department of Justice. At the request of the department, the insulin committee has agreed to eliminate from its licensing agreements in the insulin field provisions regarded as objectionable from an antitrust standpoint.

The insulin committee has also agreed to cooperate in making non-exclusive licenses readily available to all qualified manufacturers in the United States on a reasonable royalty basis, thus encouraging maximum production of the insulin product at the lowest price consistent with high quality, OAP said.

It was added that Nordisk Insulinlaboratorium has joined in the undertaking made by the committee and has covenanted against reinstatement of any of the objectionable features during the remaining life of this patent.

Howe Heads Engineering At Martin Resin Plant

Llewellyn S. Howe has been appointed director of engineering at the $6,000,000 manufacturing plant of the Glenn L. Martin Company's chemical division at Painesville, Ohio. The plant began production last year of the division's polyvinyl chloride-type resin, "Marvinol."

For twelve years, Mr. Howe was identified in various capacities with the Atlantic Refining Company, at Philadelphia. Serving until 1940 as a technician on petroleum research projects, during the next three years he supervised laboratory and pilot plant design and construction. He had operating charge of production units making aviation gasoline during the closing years of the war, and later coordinated all development work on the company's paraffin wax products.

In 1947, Mr. Howe joined the chemical division of Orr & Sembower, Inc., Reading, Pa., where he directed all chemical and mechanical engineering activities.

Sinclair Forms Wax Dept.

Sinclair Refining Company, New York, announced on April 20 the appointment of Harold E. Bryson as manager of a newly-created department for the sale of waxes and related products. At the same time, E. P. Shipley was appointed manager of bulk lubricating sales of the New York office, succeeding Mr. Bryson.

Mr. Bryson joined the Sinclair organization at Kansas City in 1920. After four years in various positions in the sales department there he was transferred to the New York office, where he has been successively assistant manager of lubricating sales and manager of bulk lubricating sales.

Mr. Shipley also joined the Sinclair organization in 1920 at Chicago. He has held positions in the sales department in various cities, including Omaha, Denver, Minneapolis and Atlanta. Mr. Shipley comes to New York from Atlanta, where he was area manager for the company.

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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 11-15.
American Association of Cereal Chemists, Statler hotel, New York, May 16-20.
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 13-15.
American Chemical Society, Atlantic City, N. J., September 18-23.
American Electroplaters Society, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 27-30
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4-7.
American Management Association, packaging exposition, Altantic City, N. J., May 10-13.
American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 10-12.
American Petroleum Institute, Chicago, November 7-10.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.
American Plant Food Council, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 19-22.
American Society for Quality Control, Copley Plaza hotel, Boston, May 5-6.
American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 19-22.
American Spice Trade Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 9-11.
American Water Works Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 30-June 1.
Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 25-29.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, April 26.
Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, May 2-5.
Chemical Institute of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 30-June 1.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 5-8.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 3-5.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.
Forest Products Research Society, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 2-4.
Independent Petroleum Association of America, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, May 3-4.
Institute of Food Technologists, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., July 10-14.
International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Mexico City, Mexico, October 23-29.
International Union of Chemistry, Amsterdam, Netherlands, September 6-10.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 9-11.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 2-3.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 13-14.
National Association of Purchasing Agents, Stevens hotel, Chicago, June 20-22.
National Association of Retail Druggists, Seventy-First Regiment Armory, New York, September 18-22.
National Cottonseed Products Association, French Lick Springs, Ind., May 23-25.
National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.
National Fertilizer Association, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-15.
National Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 19.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 31-November 1.
National Pest Control Association, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., October 17-19.
National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.
National Sanitary Supply Association, Sherman hotel, Chicago, May 8-11.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.
Navy Industrial Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 28.
Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.
Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore Hotel, New York, October 24-26.
Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.
Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.
Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Spring meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 20.
Society of the Plastics Industry, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 26-27.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, May 11, annual outing, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on Delaware, Pa., June 7-9; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 7.
Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 17-19.
Western Conference on Packaging, Packing and Shipping and Western Packaging Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, August 9-12.

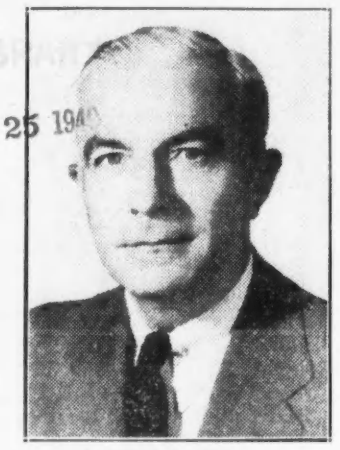
Am. Mineral Spirits Names Stephenson to Sales Post

The American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, has placed Stanly P. Stephenson, jr. in charge of sales for its southeastern territory, to succeed John A. Kennedy, who has been transferred to the company's eastern headquarters in New York.

Hosford and Whitman Organize Pacific Coast Chemicals Company

Nassau Chemicals, Inc., has been formed in San Francisco, Calif., to manufacture specialty chemicals and to serve as western distributor of chemicals and plactics. Charles F. Hosford, jr., formerly west coast manager of the chemical division of its Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, is president of the new concern, and Raymond C. Whitman, formerly eastern district sales manager of Koppers' chemical division, is vice-president and sales manager. Gordon R. Whitman is vice-president and plant manager.

Charles F. Hosford, jr.



Raymond C. Whitman

In addition to manufacturing specialties, Nassau Chemicals will offer facilities to eastern companies desirous of producing their products on the west coast, and will distribute the lube oil colors of Wilmot & Cassidy, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., and the "pearlized" methyl methacrylate sheets of the Acryvin Corporation of America, Astoria, L. I.

The company's office is located at 420 Market street, San Francisco, and its plant is in Sevastopol, Calif.

Mr. Hosford joined the Koppers organization in 1947 when it purchased the Pennsylvania Coal Products Company, Petrolia, Pa., of which he was president. He had formerly been president of the Butler Consolidated Coal Company from 1923 until 1933, and was an officer and director of Pennsylvania Coal Products Company from 1925 to 1947.

Mr. Whitman commenced his career in the chemical industry with the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, and later developed the use of walnut shell flour while he was a member of the staff of Agicide Laboratories, Racine, Wis. After a period of service with the Makalot Corporation, a division of the Interlake Chemical Corporation, Cleveland, he joined the Pennsylvania Coal Products Company, and was named eastern district sales manager of the chemical division of the Koppers Company when it acquired the Petrolia organization.

Fine Particles Symposium Planned by Illinois Tech

A symposium dealing with the properties and behavior of fine particles will be held June 9 to 11 at the Stevens hotel, Chicago, under the sponsorship of Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology and the physics department of the institute.

Preliminary plans indicate that the symposium will be composed of four sessions, each under the chairmanship of one of the leading men in his field. The sessions and chairman are:—"Light Scattering," Dr. P. J. Dubye, Cornell University; "Resolution," Dr. C. W. Mason, Cornell University; "Formation and Size Distribution of Dispersoids," Dr. H. F. Mark, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and "Microscopy of Fine Particles," Dr. Robley C. Williams, University of Michigan.

Pharmaceutical Co. Stock For Sale by Italian Govt.

The Committee on German Assets in Italy has agreed to dispose of the Compagnia Farmaceutica S. A. Milan. Shares of stock to the extent of $226,000 will be issued and bids must be submitted to the agency of the Italian Government not later than May 29.

In addition to an undertaking by the purchaser that he does not represent any German person or interest, the contract of sale will include a "reservation clause" regarding any German-owned trademarks, patents, etc., which the company may hold. In this case the clause is important because CO-FA is the licensee of the "Bayer" mark for Italy.

Chase Driers Appoints Cranston Sales Manager

Harwood J. Cranston has been appointed sales manager of the Chase Driers & Chemical division of Industrial Lining Engineers, Inc., Pittsburgh. Upon graduation from college in 1928, Mr. Cranston joined the laboratory staff of the Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company, South Kearny, N. J. He was assistant chief chemist and technical sales representative when he left in 1945 to become associated with Cranston Print Works Company, Cranston, R. I.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

There were more decreases in authorizations previously made than there were new authorizations announced during the period April 14 through April 19 by the Economic Cooperation Administration. As a result, total authorizations of the agency to date were $5,131,852,000, or $2,994,000 less than they were on April 14.

The decreases were largely the result of cancellations or reductions in previous authorizations for earlier quarters, and a shifting of authorizations from the first and second quarters to the second and third delivery quarters. Among the changes that occurred over the period were the following:—

To Austria—$241,000 for hides and skins from Latin America shifted from first quarter to second quarter delivery; $290,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States shifted from first quarter to second quarter delivery.

To Belgium-Luxembourg—Decreases of $500,000 for soybeans and the same for lard from the United States for first quarter delivery.

To France—Decreases of $382,000 for zinc from the United States and $442,000 for copper from Canada for first quarter delivery and a decrease of $500,000 for

—Continued on page 67

Proprietary Ass'n Plans Annual Meeting June 1-3

The Proprietary Association of America will hold its sixty-seventh annual meeting at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on June 1 to 3. Business sessions will be held each morning and section meetings will be held in the afternoon on June 1 and 2.

Quayle Wins Herty Medal

Dr. Osborne R. Quayle, professor of chemistry at Emory University, has been awarded the 1949 Herty Medal for outstanding contributions to chemistry in the southeast. The medal is given annually by the Chemistry Club of the Georgia State College for Women to a scientist selected by the Georgia section of the American Chemical Society. It will be presented to Dr. Quayle on May 7 on the college campus at Milledgeville.

TGA Sets Program For Annual Meeting

The Toilet Goods Association has completed the tentative program for its annual meeting, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on May 17 to 19. The program is as follows:—

May 17

The morning session will hear the reports of the president, the executive vice-president, the counsel and the director of scientific research and standards. Election of officers will be held and the Charles S. Welch Award will be presented at the luncheon session.

In the afternoon, J. S. Wiedhopf, president of Parfums Products, Inc., will deliver the report of the committee on use and marketing of perfume products, and Miriam G. French will report on the association's activities regarding the 20 percent excise tax. Harry Singer, publisher of *Media Digest*, will deliver a talk entitled "What Makes Women Buy?"

May 18

At the morning session Wallace Werble, editor of *F.D.C. Reports*, will discuss "The Washington Scene and the Toilet Goods Industry," and F. V. Sinclair, president of the Pope Publishing Company, will speak on "A Reporter and Friend Reviews the Industry and Its Future." At luncheon there will be a showing of the motion picture, "Fourteen-Day Miracle Beauty Plan," and the afternoon will be devoted to a closed meeting for manufacturers only.

May 19

Papers to be presented at the morning session of the scientific section meeting will be:—"Use of Drugs in Cosmetics," by Erwin Di Cyan, director of Di Cyan & Brown; "The Aging and Stability of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals in Soaps and Cosmetics," by R. J. Huttleston, Schimmel & Co.; "Identification of Certain Coaltar Colors Used in Cosmetics," by Kenneth A. Freeman, Food and Drug Administration, and "Odor and Olfaction," by Dr. Paul G. Lauffer, George W. Luft Company.

At the section's afternoon session the following papers will be presented:—"On the Structure and Synthesis of Irone," by Dr. Yves-Rene Naves, L. Givaudan & Co., S. A.; "Olfactory Evaluation of Aromatic Raw Materials," by Samuel Klein, Van Dyk & Co.; "Beneficial and Adverse Effects of Soaps Upon Skin as Determined by Repeated Exposure Tests," by John A. Killian and M. Elizabeth Marsh, Killian Research Laboratories; "A Discussion of Control Systems. A Laboratory Viewpoint," by P. C. Wieseman, Norwich Pharmacal Company, and "By-Product Distilled Citrus Oil," by Saul A. Bell, Evans Research & Development Corporation.

Food Technologists Plan Annual Meeting July 10-14

A number of companies in the chemical and allied industries have reserved space for the exposition which will be one of the features of the national meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists, to be held in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Cal., on July 10 to 14.

Among those who have already reserved space are:—American Can Company, New York; Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; Calresin Corporation, Culver City, Calif.; California Fruit Growers Exchange, Ontario, Calif.; Continental Can Company, New York; Corn Products Refining Company, New York; Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York; Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago; Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Also, National Starch Products, New York; Charles Pfizer & Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia; A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.; William J. Stange Company, Chicago; Wallace & Tiernan Company, Belleville, N. J.; Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York; and Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

Parenteral Drug Ass'n Plans April 29 Meeting

The Parenteral Drug Association will hold a dinner meeting at the New Yorker hotel, New York, on April 29. Speakers for the evening will be Dr. Walter Wolman, director of the chemical section of the laboratory of the American Medical Association, who will discuss "Chemical Examination of Drugs and the AMA Chemical Laboratory," and Dr. Abraham Taub, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, Columbia University College of Pharmacy, who will speak on "Quality Control in Parenteral Solution Manufacture."

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An exceedingly *active, versatile,* and *economical* sulfonamide which may be used

- *as a* preventive *against cecal and intestinal coccidiosis of chickens*
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- *for the* control *of outbreaks of acute fowl cholera of chickens, turkeys, and pheasants.*

How Its Value Was Proved:

The impressive clinical advantages of Sulfaquinoxaline Merck were established by extensive trials at experiment stations and in the field. Published reports on this investigational work testify to the new agent's efficiency, economy, and recognized dependability.

How It Performs:

In addition to limiting outbreaks of coccidiosis and acute fowl cholera, Sulfaquinoxaline Merck has been found to

- *limit mortality* from coccidiosis (throughout extensive experimental study) to *less than 2 per cent.*
- *reduce stunting* which often follows uncontrolled coccidiosis
- permit birds to *build immunity* to the types of coccidia to which they are exposed
- *reduce losses* due to impaired feed efficiency
- permit farm flocks to maintain greater uniformity; better shank color; and to complete feathering at an earlier age.

HOW SUPPLIED:

Sulfaquinoxaline Veterinary Merck is a buff or yellow to light tan colored, odorless or practically odorless powder which melts at about 245° to 250°C. with decomposition. As supplied, it is substantially 325 mesh. Sulfaquinoxaline is relatively insoluble in water, 0.75 milligram dissolving in 100 cc. at *p*H 5.2. It is soluble in sodium hydroxide solution, forming the sodium salt.

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2 ***Speedy shipment*** **of required quantities from ample stocks.**

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

April 22, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .67½ - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 —

Acetoxtoparaphenetidide, 500 lbs. or more, works, d m s., lb. 1.65 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.90 —

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½ —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 23%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.85 -11.10
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½ - —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots, kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.35

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 1.43

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton. 110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 160.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton. 140.00 - —

Boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's bbls. lb. 1.34 - 1.45

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. lb. 12.00 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 6.75
synth., dms lb. 5.25 - 8.00

Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 .50½

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .21 - .22

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½ —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 .27

USP, 5 lb. bots. lb. .82 - —

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½ - —
kgs. lb. .29½ - —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ - —
kgs. lb. .26½ - —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 - .66

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .22¾ - .25¾
double, dist., dms lb. .24¾ - .25¾

Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10 Nom.

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .09½ - .10½

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high boil 50% (210°-215°), c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.36 - 1.41
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - 1.44
tanks, same basis gal. 1.30 —
low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, c.l., same basis gal. 1.41 - 1.46
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.44 - 1.49
tanks, same basis gal. 1.33 - —

Cresylic, dom., petroleum, 185 C to 205 C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 —

190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 —

210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —

235°C. to 271°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb. 35 —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —

F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 1.78

Folic, bots., fib. ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ .14
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 .14½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48

Gamma, bbls. lb. 1.20 1.30

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 .31
dms. lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½ - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .35 .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 .40

Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½ —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½ .09
70% steel dms., works lb. 15¾ .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb .085 —

Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 2.87

L, bbls., works lb. .80 .95

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .18
smaller lots lb. .17 .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more, lb. 28½ —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. 19¾ —
10 or less lb. 20¾ —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3370 .3400
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 .72

Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .28 - .28¼
60%, dms. lb. .25 .25¼

Linseed oil, reg dist., dms lb. .3180 .3230
water white, dms lb. .3480 .3530

Malcic, powd., dms lb. .30 .31
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms. lb. .47 —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085 .009

Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .92 - .93

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb. 23½ 24½
tech., flake 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 .21

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton 18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton 20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton 25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼ .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ .15¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 —
tanks, works lb. .12 —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sutphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 .91

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt equald lb. 15½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 .18

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthocresotinic, dms, c.l., works lb. .67 —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½ —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾ .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼ .15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ .21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs., works lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.85 - 4.00

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 20.00 —
smaller lots lb. 20.15 -21.00

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. 12¼ Nom.

Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	No.	number
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	E.	east	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffa.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	ffc.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	car lots	imp.	imported	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	incl.	included	SD	specially denatured
col.	color	indust.	industrial	s.d	single distilled
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	S. E.	southeast
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	secs.	seconds
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	s.g.	specific gravity
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	ship't	shipment
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	solut.	solution
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	s.u.	standard unit
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	synth.	synthetic
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	vis.	viscosity
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dextro.	dextrorotatory			W	west
dist.	distilled			w.w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Alphanitronaphthalene

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 • .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 • .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 • —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 • —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 • —
tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 • 3.18
resub., dms lb 2.45 • 3.60
Pyroligneous bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 • —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 • 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 • —
smaller lots lb. .38 • —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 • —
smaller lots lb. .50 • —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 • —
smaller lots lb. .55 • —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .52 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 • .56
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb..1140 -.1220
double dist., dms lb..1240 -.1340
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .14½- .15½
single pressed, bgs lb. .14 - .15
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .16¾- .17¾

Acid, succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 • —
tech., bbls., works lb. .75 • —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 • 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 • —
Sulphuric, 60°BE, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 • —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 • 2.50
tanks, E. works ton.13.75 • —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 • —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 • 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.17.00 • —
98%, tanks, E. works ton.18.00 • —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton.19.00 • —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 • .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 • .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 • .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 • 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 • 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .34½- —
smaller lots lb. .35 • —
100-lb. dms lb. .36 • —
small, dms lb. .38 • .40
Imported, kgs lb. .34 • .36

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 • 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 • —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 • —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 • 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works, l.c.l. lb. .20 • —
c.l., tanks lb. .18½- —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 • 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 • .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 • .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots. oz.85.00 • —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 • .55
tanks, works lb. .35 • —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls. lb. .35 • .40
Agar, USP lb. 3.25 • 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 • 1.80
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 • 1.75
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.42 • 2.50
powd., bbls lb. 2.47 • 2.55
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.30 • 1.35
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 • .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 • —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .17 • —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 • —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 • —
Benzyl, cns. gal. .72 • .80
dms. lb. .68 • .88
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 • —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. all. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 • —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 • —

Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 • —
tanks lb. .12 • —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 • —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 • —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.80 • 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .38½- .44
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .25 • —

Tankcar sales require written authorizations by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .33½- .34
l.c.l., same basis gal. .37½- .43
tanks, same basis gal. .24 • —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .31½- .32
l.c.l., same basis gal. .35½- .41
tanks, same basis gal. .22 • —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .38½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 • —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32 • .32½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 • .41½
tanks, same basis gal. .22½- —

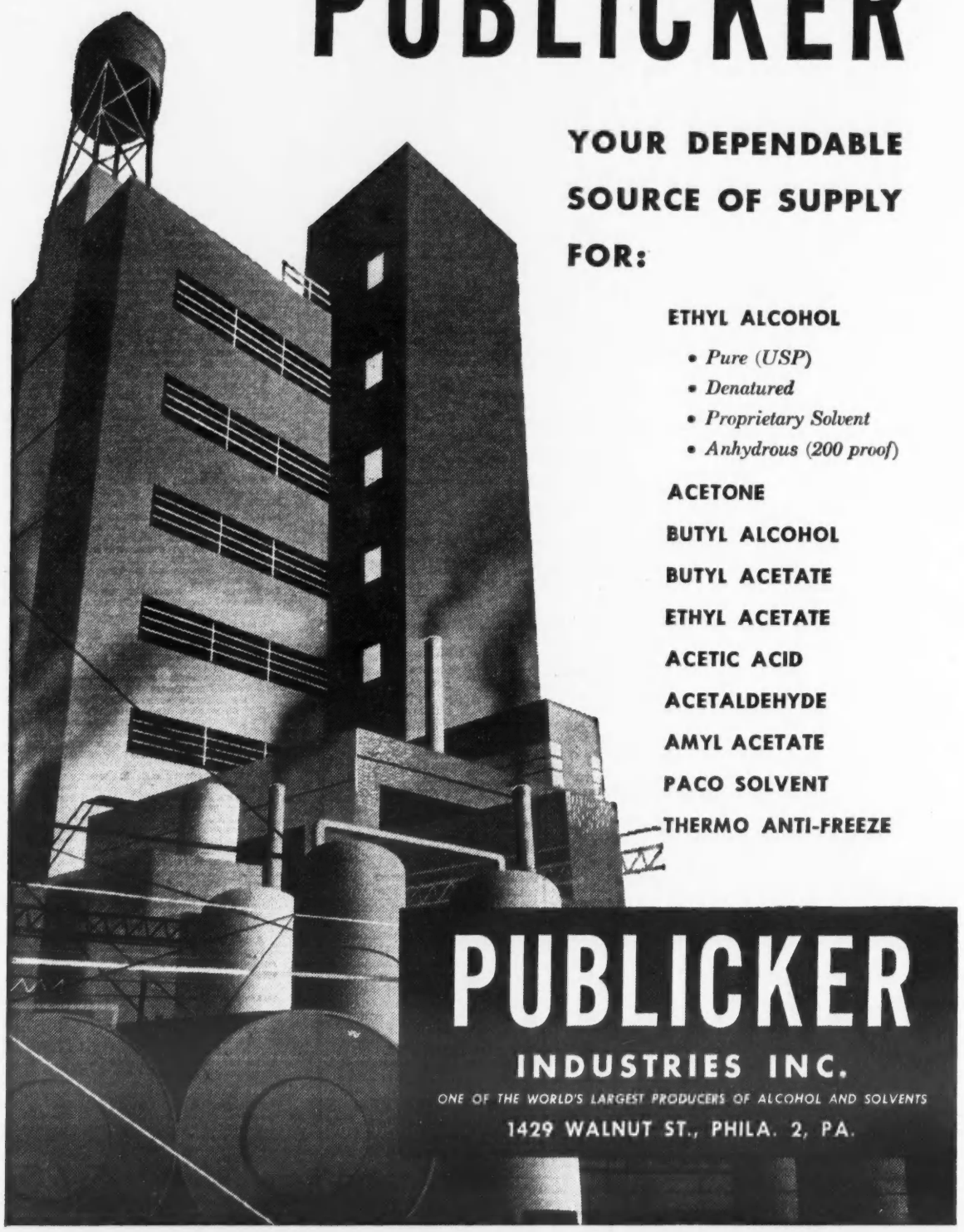
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .33½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 • —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .16½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • .17½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 • .15
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • .15½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • .16½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- .14
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal.17.40½-17.41
l.c.l., same basis gal.17.44½-17.50
tanks, same basis gal.17.31 • —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .30½- .31
l.c.l., same basis gal. .34½- .40
tanks, same basis gal. .21 • —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.37½-18.38
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.41½-18.47
tanks, same basis gal.18.28 • —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 • —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
tanks, works lb. 18 • —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .22½- —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .34 • —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .24 • —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .25½- —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.40 • —
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 • 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 • .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 • .66
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 • —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 • —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 • —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 • .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 • 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 • 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 • .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs lb. .14 • .14½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .99 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 • 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 • —
Aloe, cape, cs lb. .35 • .40
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 • .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 • .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 • 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 • —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 • .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 • 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .37 • —



ANILINE OIL

CRESYLIC ACID

NAPHTHALENE

PHENOL, U.S.P.

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE OREGON 9-2550

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Alphapicoline—Antimony Oxide

Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo.600.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.600.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ - .06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .06¾
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 11 - .13

Aluminum formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l. lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 - 54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 - 86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼ - —
contract, works lb. .20¼ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼ - —
contract, works lb. .17¼ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .79½ - —
contract, works lb. .76½ - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24½ - .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, 280-400 crystalline, flour, classified, 3-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —

Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 - —
jars, works lb.15.00 - 17.00

Aluminum oxide flour prices ¾c. per lb. higher. W of Denver

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¾ - —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
monobasic, etns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
tribasic, etns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 - 12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 7.90 - 8.05
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 - 85.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .17 - .21
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.77.50 - —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 400 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 - 85.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works. ton.80.00 - 81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .18½ - .22
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.96 - 4.00
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works lb. .42½ - —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 - 59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —

Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½ - .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.35 - 1.37
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 - 48.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 2.45 - —
commercial, same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb.45.00 - 50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 - 50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - .22
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - .23
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20½ - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68 - —
tanks, works lb. .66 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 - 1.03
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, cns., dms lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .70 - .80
imported, bls. lb. .98 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .12 - 12½
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .16½ - .17
Syrian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½ - —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾ - .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾ - .37

The new specially designed nozzle of the WIRZ grease-tip tube prevents grease "backfiring," cuts lubricant losses. Tapered and long enough for practically every type outboard motor, the nozzle fits snugly into lower unit diameter openings from 19/64" to 13/32" . . . reduces the inconveniences of the lubricating job. WIRZ grease-tip tube has met instant approval everywhere.

Among the leading manufacturers who have adopted the new WIRZ grease-tip tube are Texaco, Dixon, Evinrude, Johnson, Socony-Vacuum, Whiz, etc.,

If you want to increase the speed, economy and convenience of your product-in-use, it will pay you to try WIRZ collapsible metal tubes. The grease-tip tube is one of many practical tube designs for a specific purpose produced by WIRZ in the consumer and industrial fields since WIRZ made the first tubes in America back in 1872. Write today for samples and recommendations.

ESTABLISHED 1836
A. H. WIRZ Inc.

2304 W. TOWNSEND ST., CHESTER, PA.

New York 17, N. Y. 50 E. 42nd St. | Chicago 4, Ill. 80 E. Jackson Blvd. | Memphis 2, Tenn. Wurzburg Bros. | Havana, Cuba Roberto Ortiz Pianos | A. G. Spilker Los Angeles 14, Calif. 1709 W. 8th St. Exposition 0178 | Export Division—768 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Collapsible Metal Tubes • Lacquer Linings • Wax Linings • Waxite Closures • Soft Metal Tubing • Household Can Spouts • Applicator Pipes • Compression Molding

Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.....lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 6.10 - 6.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo kilo. 140.00 -150.00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity)..18.00 -18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .90
root, bls.....lb. 1.43 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt..lb. .80 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¾- .07
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 3D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines..ton.88.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.79.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton.59.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton.52.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton.49.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton.35.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton.31.00 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton.30.00 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.31.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.28.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.31.00 - —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery.....gal. .09½- —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery.....gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines..ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines..ton.31.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .11
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.23.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery.....ton.22.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots.....oz. 13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, USP, bots.....oz. 10.35 -12.00

B

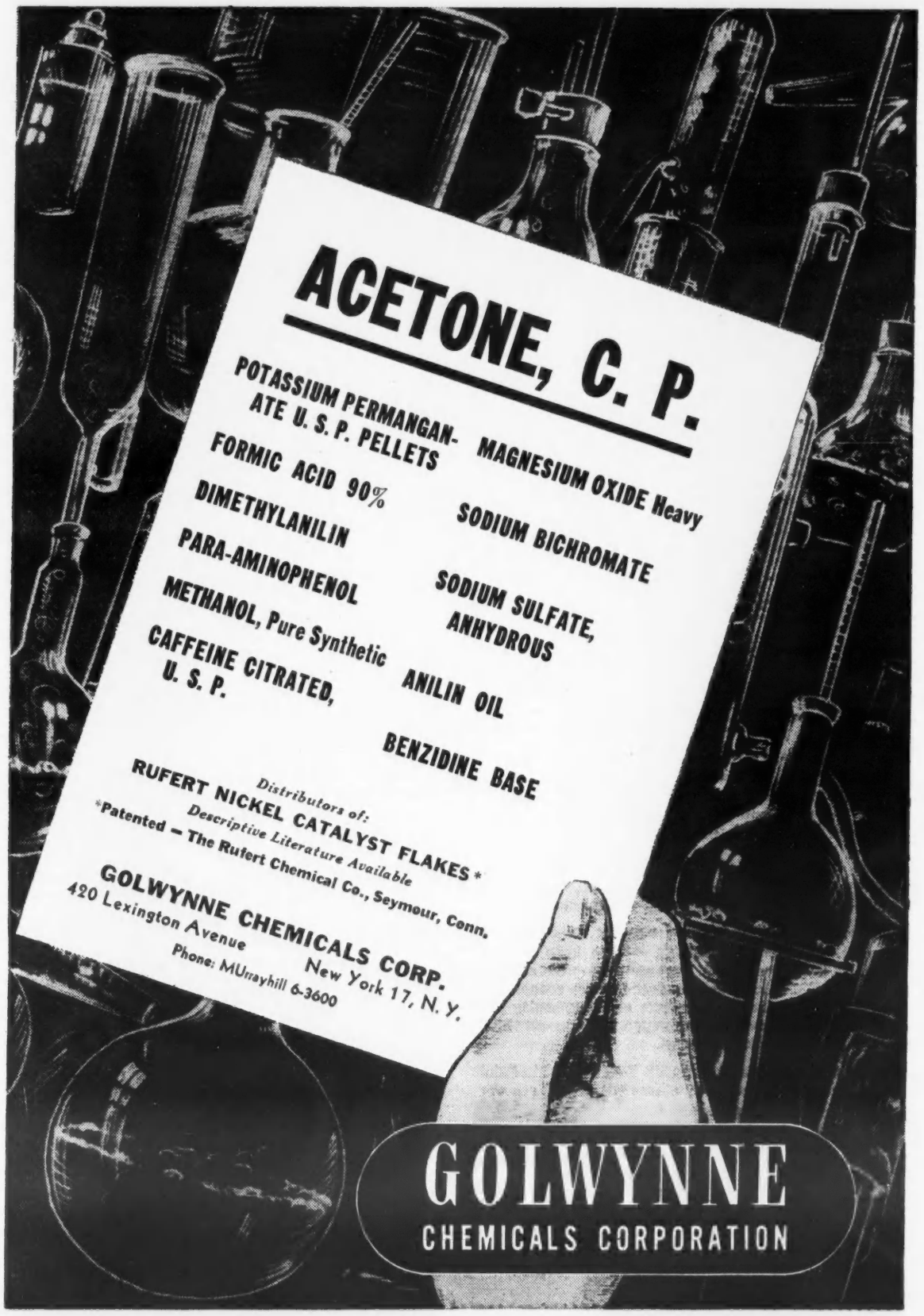
Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units..vial. .40 - —
10,000 units.....vial. .78 - —
50,000 units.....vial. 2.86 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
Barbital, USP, dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms.....lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works.....ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .17 - .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .12½- .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton.35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.25
Root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma, bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29¾- —
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
wet, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich gal. 21 - — Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio. gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb 1.30 - 1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys.....lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.05

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. .60 - 1.00
dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .88 - 1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.45 - 4.00
Formate, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.55 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 8.90 - 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .28 - .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21 - .23½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21½- .24
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works..lb. .73 - .80
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst.....gram.12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 3.95 - —

Bismuth citrate, USP VIII, jars..lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 4.18 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms.....lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms....lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point.....lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .14½- .23½
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse,....lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0832- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .13¾- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —

Antimony Salt—Bleaching Powder

Black, carbon, furnace, semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .1125- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- 0670
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
bark of root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .82
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.77.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.85.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.108.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —

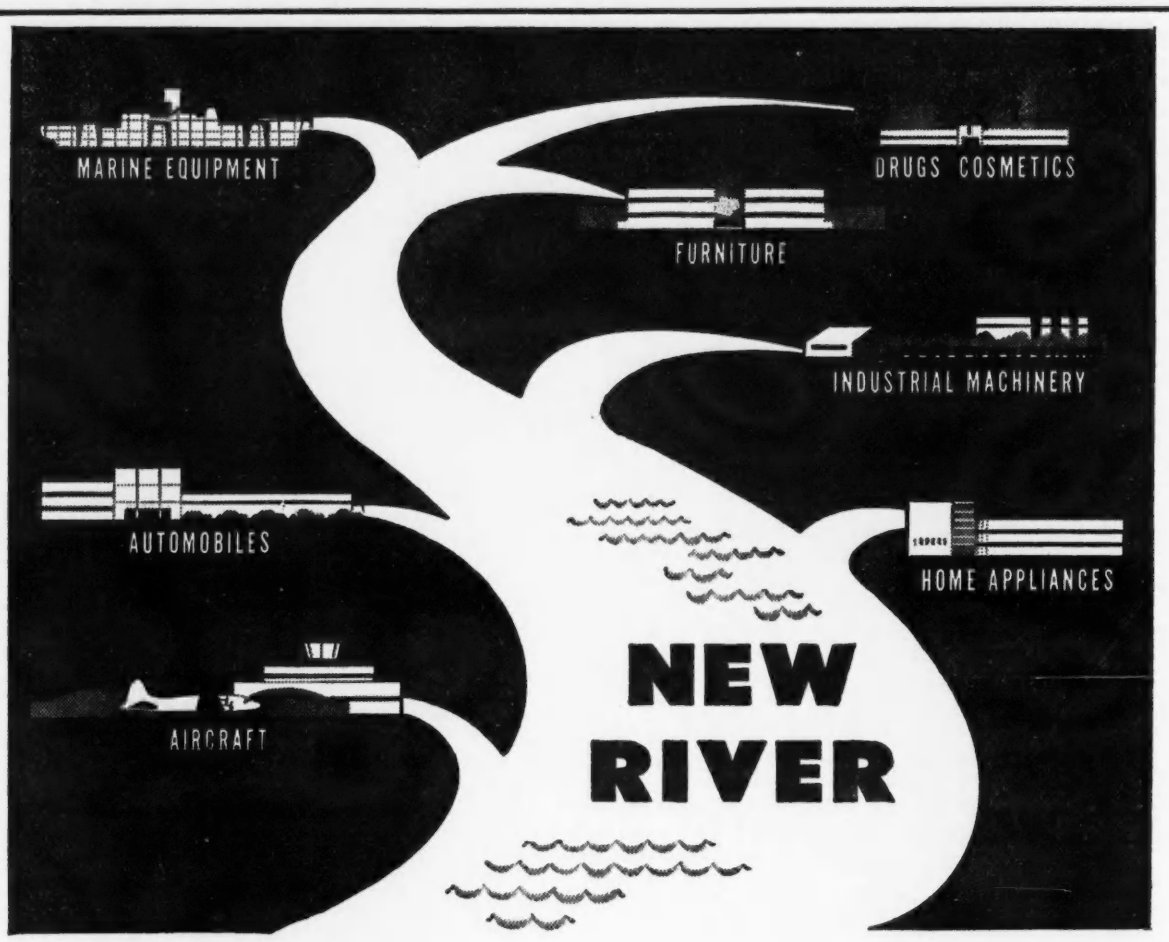


Blood, Dried—Calcium Cyanide

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 8.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - 25
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .55 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis .... lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis .... lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis .... lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis ... lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis .... lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis ... lb. .45 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls ..... lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis ... lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls ..... lb. .09 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ..... ton.75.00 —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works ton.70.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.70.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.65.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.115.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.90.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.135.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.64.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.31.25 - —
Borax, tech., powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.36.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $4@ per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.70
chys. lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho., cans, dms., works. lb. .50 .60
moulding, cans, dms., works. lb. .80 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works. lb. .60 .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 .26
Brown, iron, synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 .03¼
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 —
powdered lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .06¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .40 .50
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs .... oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls ..... lb. .20 - .22
cut and sifted, bls ..... lb. .25 - .27
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls ..... lb. .20 - .25
Butacnene, cyls., refy ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½ - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 .. gal. .03½ - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., cl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .15 - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .15½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .15 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .15 - —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½ - —
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works ..... lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd ..... lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, jars ..... lb. 2.49 - 2.80
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures .... lb. .65 - .66
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs ..... lb. .27 - .30
imported, bleached, bls ..... lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works .gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works .gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works .gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works .unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd .100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½ - —
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ton.114.00 -154.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars. lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis .... ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis .. ton.30.00 -59.00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald .... lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50



Flowing into industrial plants today is an ever-widening river of new materials—*plastics*. And thousands of products made from these materials are flooding shops, homes, highways, and airways. Products ranging from bottle caps to doll strollers; radio dials to automatic dishwashers; safety helmets to car fenders; boat hulls to airplane fuselages. Products that enhance beauty . . . augment the utility of heavy-duty industrial machinery . . . form a sheath of protection for sensitive instruments.

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METASAP STEARATES are also utilized to make ceramics more lustrous and antifouling paints more resistant to marine growth . . . as thickening and suspension agents in paint and ink and as flatting agents in lacquer and varnish manufacture . . . and for many other applications.

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Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms.	lb.	.65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	1.65 1.80
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	.90 —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	dm.	24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis	cs.	19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.80 - .83
Iodide, jars	lb	4.12 —
Lactate, USP, dms	lb	.37 .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	1.85 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾ .24¼
Pantothenate dextro jars	gram	.07½ —
Phenolsulphonate, dms.	lb.	.59 .60
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	6.75 —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.10 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works,	ton.	105.00 —
one ton or over, works	ton.	115.00 —
less than one ton, works	ton.	125.00 —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05¾ —
less, same basis	lb.	.06¼ —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.95 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.22 —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works	lb.	.24 —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½ —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.32 —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).		
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00 —
70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00 —
luminous tins, works	lb	1.25 —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.06 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works	lb.	1.50 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	.50 .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	1.82 1.83
fine powd., dms	lb	1.97 1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).		
Camphor, NF, monobromated, dms.,	kgs	lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural	lb	No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42 —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½ —
smaller lots	lb.	.45 .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.58 —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59 —
smaller lots	lb.	.60 —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.76 —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.79 —
smaller lots	lb.	.80 —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.10 1.30
powd., bxs	lb.	1.25 - 1.50
Russian, bgs	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
powd., bxs	lb.	5.75 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.50 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls	gal.	1.05 —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs	lb.	.17 - .17½
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.17½ - .18
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.75 —
fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.70 —
Carbinol butyl, normal (see Alcohol, amyl, refined)		
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70 —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½ —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.06¼ —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼ —
5-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.09½ —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾ —
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06 .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.09 .11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.08 —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½ —
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.08½ —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09 —
NF, cbys	lb.	.17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.		
Carbromal, NF, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	4.25 —
100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75 —
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	3.25 3.30
medium, cs	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Coorges, cs., futures	lb.	2.15 - 2.20
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures	lb.	2.15 - 2.20
Indian, cs., futures	lb.	2.25 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures	lb.	2.20 - 2.25
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).		
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50 —
smaller lots	lb	5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg		5.00 —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00 —
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00 —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	.67½ —
tins, works	gm.	.62 —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	70 —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	.85 —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.24 —
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.37 —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units.		.32 —
dms., works milli. units.		.30 —
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.85 —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units.		.50 —
Carvol, bots	lb.	10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.32 - .33
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½ —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs or more ship't point	lb.	.20½ - .21½
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.34 Nom.
Imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs. or more	lb.	.20 —
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more	lb.	30 Nom.
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.,	lb.	.21 —
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.22½ —
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.24¼ —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick bls.,	lb.	.29 - .30
broken, bls.	lb.	.27 - .27½
short stick, bls	lb.	.25 - .26
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs.,	lb.	.09 - .09½
broken, bls	lb.	.07½ - .08
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls	lb.	.15 - .15½
unscraped, bls	lb.	.14 - .14½
broken, bls	lb.	.14 - .14½
Saigon, broken, bls.	lb.	.24 - .25
medium, bls	lb.	.32½ - .33
thin, bls.	lb.	.38 - .39
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls	lb.	.15 - .15½
broken, bls	lb.	.14 - .14½
unscraped, bls	lb.	.14 - .14½
broken, bls	lb.	.13½ - .14
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	.23 - .24
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports	long ton.	103.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	24.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00 - 45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	22.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works,	lb.	2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.00 - —
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.55 - .60
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.26 - .26½
Indian, bgs	lb.	.23½ - .24
futures, bgs.	lb.	.24½ - .25
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt alld on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36 .40
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42 —
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45 - .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31 .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.47 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44 - .49
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb	.53 —
Cellulose butyrate, flake, 17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works,	lb.	.50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44 - .48
variegations, dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	.70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25 - —
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02⅞ - .05½
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	50.00 —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs.	lb.	.43 - .50
Roman, bls.	lb.	1.10 - 1.50

Calcium Gluconate—China Clay

Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25 - .32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½ - .32½
smaller lots, works	lb.	.27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls	lb.	.23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl. c.l., works.		
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works.	ton.	46.80 -59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	38.80 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., egs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00 —
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls	lb	06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb	0465 —
l.c.l. works	lb	0495 —
tanks, works	lb.	.0375- .0390
powd. 65% tannin, bgs., extra c.l., works	lb	.1105 —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170 .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	12.50 13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50 14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton	9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00 -12.00
l.c.l. works	ton	11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton	15.00 —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Baltic Ros. ton, Norfolk, Phila net	ton.	16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse	ton	50.00 -55.00

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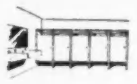
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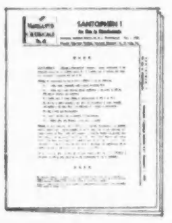

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SERVING INDUSTRY... WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Chloral—DDT

Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrate, USP, jars	lb.	1.05	1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	—
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points	lb.	1.05	2.00
refined, dms., stock points	lb.	1.20	2.15
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works	lb.	.12¼	.13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	.19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs	2.40	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.70	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.30	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb	.20	.23
USP, dms	lb	.30	.33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, obls	lb	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots	lb.	4.00	4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.40	—
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.91	—
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.93	—
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.18	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib dms., 100-lb lots	lb	8.50	—
5-lb. pkg.	lb	9.00	—
1-lb. pkg.	lb	9.50	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb	3.00	3.10
feed grade fib. dms., works	lb	2.20	—
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works.	lb	3.00	3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb	No stocks	
solut., 7%, bbls., cs	lb.	.0955-	—
8½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	.27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.54	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	7.65	9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.26	Nom.
broken, bgs	lb.	.45	.50
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.95	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz.	oz.	.55	—
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.69	—
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42	—
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works	lb.	4.70	5.05
Standard, dms., works	lb.	4.50	4.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works	lb.	5.50	5.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb.	.83	.83
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.20	.20¼
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.75	5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	2.50	7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	3.20	4.75
Civet, bots	oz.	5.50	15.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	.17½	.18
futures, bls.	lb.	.19	.19½
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.25	.25½
futures	lb.	.24	.24½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60	.70
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.65	.75
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	.72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.32	—
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse,	gal.	.24½	—
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal	.26	—
tanks, ex-whse.	gal.	.14½	—
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse,	gal.	.25½	—
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.27	—
tanks, ex-whse	gal	.15½	—
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.53½	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.65	—
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.65	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.91¼	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	.91¼	—
Hydrate, bbls	lb.	2.13	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs	lb.	2.13	—
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms	lb.	.57	—
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.62½	—
8% Co, dms.	lb.	.62½	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms	lb.	.37¼	.37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls.	lb.	.78¾	—
Oxide, black, kgs	lb.	1.38	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs	lb.	1.31¼	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms	lb.	.22¾	—
Sulphate, bgs.	lb.	.68¼	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs	lb.	1.05	—
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	.75	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67	.68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb.	.69	.70
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.46	.47
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls.	lb.	.24	.26
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.17	.19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns	oz.	145.00	160.00
Colchicum seed, bgs	lb.	2.75	3.00
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.24	.29
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.25½	.30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.20	.21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.65	.69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	.30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls	lb.	.218	.2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.29	—
crystals, bbls	lb.	.20	.20¾
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots	lb.	2.40	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb.	.48	—
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	3.00	3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss.	lb.	.27½	.28
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.20	.21¼
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	.23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.25	.28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.	lb.	.33	—
solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb.	.45¾	—
12.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.44½	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	.32½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.30	.32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	.27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.25	8.00
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works.	lb.	.12¾	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	11.90	—
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.1815	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2050	—
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.10	.26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	lb.	175.00	—
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	180.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures	lb.	.05½	.06
Italian, bgs	lb.	.05½	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.05½	.06
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	5.48	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.53	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.85	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.95	—
Cornsilk, bls	lb.	.15	.18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.68	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.33	.35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton.		1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E.	ton.	57.00	59.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.05	3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.30	Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.26	.30
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.29½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.30	.31
imported, kgs	lb.	.24	.26
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys.	lb.	1.15	1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.16	.19¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.38½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25	—
solution, 50%, tanks, works.	gal.	.20	—
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys.	lb.	.85	—
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31	.32
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.35	2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.16½	.17 1/20
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.17 7/20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	.17 3/10
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	.17⅝
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	11.00
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.30	—
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works	gal.	1.50	—
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs	lb.	.40	.45
powd., cs.	lb.	.50	.55
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.55	.65
Cumene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	—
tanks	gal.	.53	.56
Cumin, seed, Persian, bgs	lb.	.23¼	.23½
futures, bgs.	lb.	.21½	.22
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.08½	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk	unit-ton.	2.85	—
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis	unit-ton.	2.75	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½	.12½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	.13
tanks, works	lb.	.08	.11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25	.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.34	—
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works,	cyl.	40.00	—
6 oz. cyls., works	cyl.	10.50	—
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots	gal.	.32	—
100-gal. lots	gal.	.31	—
200-gal. lots	gal.	.30	—

D

2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.83	.90
Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.40	.45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.49½	—
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.33	.34

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DDT Government Specifications

2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

time

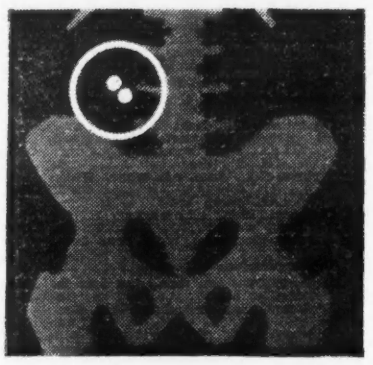
place

disintegration

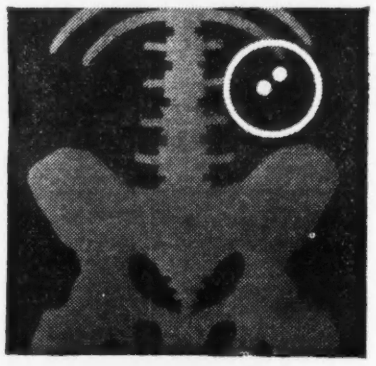
and the problem of a superior

enteric coating

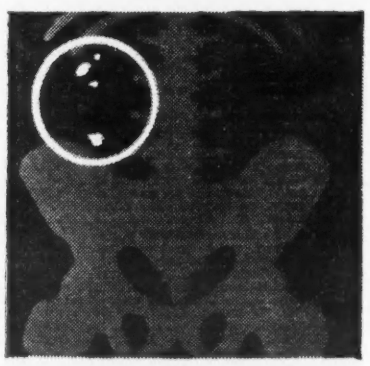
Enteric coated tablets ½ hour after ingestion.



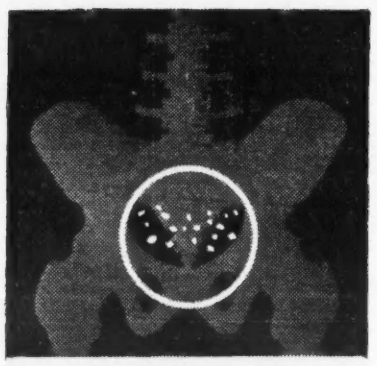
Same tablets 1 hour after ingestion.



Same tablets 2½ hours after ingestion.



Same tablets 3½ hours after ingestion — showing complete disintegration.



Strong Cobb, as a part of their general research program, studied the development of an *enteric coating* which would disintegrate at a predetermined site in the gastro-intestinal tract, and at a predetermined time.

After months of laboratory work, the staff of pharmaceutical research chemists came up with the answer . . . then the *enteric coating* had to be clinically tested.

A group of ambulatory patients was used for the study. The Strong Cobb *enteric coating* was used on 0.75 Gram tablets of barium sulfate, U.S.P. Fifty-four fluoroscopic observations were made in a large university hospital. These observations were substantiated by x-ray studies.

here is the record— representative of the clinical findings

Again — Strong Cobb had developed something more dependable in pharmaceuticals.

Today Strong Cobb is the largest private formula house in the Country. Its operations are divided into two classes: (1) Strong Cobb are consultants in solving technical manufacturing problems which you may encounter in fabricating your product. They will then undertake the manufacture together with full labeling, packaging and control work. (2) Strong Cobb are engaged in basic research in the development of new products which, when full laboratory and clinical research is completed, are made available to the trade under license agreements. Why not discuss your problems with our Technical Sales Director?

Write for a free copy of our booklet,
"A TEN-MINUTE TOUR IN PICTURES OF STRONG COBB & COMPANY."

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Decanol—Dyes, Coaltar, Certified Colors

Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 -55.75
Rock, paper bgs., works ton 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .18 - .19
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .17 - .18
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb. .40 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.97 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.35 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.71 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.91 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.19 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.56 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.71 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½- .10¾
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, nots lb. 5.05 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks lb. No prices.
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 50.00 -52.00
California ton 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 80.00 - —

Diatomaceous earth, dom., purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton 62.00 - —
California ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms, c.l., works. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .69½- —
tanks, works lb. .67½- —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57½- —
tanks, works lb. .55½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½- .53½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .58 - —
tanks, works lb. .56 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .38 - —

Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½- .35½
l.c.l. lb. .35½- .36½
tanks lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½- .26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - .57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld, E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —

Diethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 255.00 -330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 15.00 -18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l lb. .40 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .43½- —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials. gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .64 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
tanks, works lb. .05½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .09½- .10
dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .10¼- .10¾
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .72½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
tanks, works lb. .71 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l lb. .21 - .25¾
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls lb. .16 - .23
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .14 - .18
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .28 - .32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms lb. .17 - .21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .43 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 - .48
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton 64.00 -66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .65
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .20 - .22
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
reeds, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb. 14.30 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 16.10 - —

A page from the Stauffer Catalog

NUMBER FIVE IN A SERIES

D. D. T.

(TECHNICAL)

(Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane)

Manufactured in accordance with proposed Federal Specifications dated 7 July, 1947, (based on Joint Army-Navy Spec. JAN-D-56a) covering Grade "B"—D.D.T., Technical.

Minimum Setting Point .... 89° C.

Grade and Color ..... Fine to medium granular powder with a white to cream color.

Packing .....
Powdered
200-lb. Fibre Drums
Gross weight ..... 213 lbs.
Net weight ..... 200 lbs.
7 cubic feet occupies 9.2 cu. ft.
Meas.: 20" x 36"

Lump (if available)
100-lb. Burlap Bags
Gross weight ..... 101 lbs.
Net weight ..... 100 lbs.
Volume: 2.8 cu. ft.
Meas.: 33" x 10"

Chemical & Physical Properties .....

	Minimum	Maximum
Setting Point, °C.	89	—
Melting Point, °C.	—	—
Organic Chlorine, percent by weight	48	51
Ash content, percent by weight	—	0.5
Water insoluble, steam volatile material	—	0.1 ml/20 gm
Chloral hydrate, percent by weight	—	0.025
pH by distillation	4.5	8.0
pH by extraction	5.0	8.0
Water soluble material, percent by weight	—	0.25
Cyclohexaneone insoluble, ml	—	0.2

Caution ..... D.D.T. is toxic and when in solution can be absorbed through the skin. Avoid inhaling dusts and mist from sprays. Avoid contamination with foodstuffs.

Shipping Regulations ..... None.

Stocks ..... *Torrence, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; North Portland, Ore.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Akron, Ohio; Apopka, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Freeport, Texas; Mercedes, Texas.

*Factory.

Stauffer manufactures a comprehensive list of D.D.T. Concentrates and mixtures in Dry, Wettable and Dust form — see agricultural section for complete information.

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

DDT—(Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane)
BHC—(Benzene Hexachloride)
2, 4-D (Acid, Isopropyl Ester, Amine Salts)
Toxaphene—(Chlorinated Camphene)
Borax
Boric Acid
Tartaric Acid
Citric Acid
Titanium Trichloride
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Chlorine
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sulphur
Sulphur Chloride
Textile Stripper
Sulphuric Acid
Sodium Hydrosulphide

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. • 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois
555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles 13, Cal. • 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O. • Apopka, Fla. • N. Portland, Ore. • Houston 2, Tex. • Weslaco, Tex.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—

Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	-	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	-	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	-	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	-	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15	-	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	-	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	-	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	-	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Chrysodine G.	lb.	.59	-	—
27 Orange G.	lb.	.71	-	—
31 Amido naphthol red G.	lb.	.59	-	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G.	lb.	.82	-	—
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	-	—
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.97	-	—
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.68	-	—
151 Orange II	lb.	.44	-	—
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	-	—
176 Red lake A	lb.	.80	-	—
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.95	-	—
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.84	-	—
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	-	—
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	-	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.72	-	—
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	-	—
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	-	—
224 Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	-	—
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.78	-	—
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb	2.96	-	—
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	-	—
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.38	-	—
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.83	-	—
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.57	-	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	-	—
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	-	—
382 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.56	-	—
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.58	-	—
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.98	-	—
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	-	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	-	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	-	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	-	—
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	-	—
581 Direct deep black EW extra	lb.	.81	-	—
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.60	-	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	-	—
620 Sun yellow	lb.	.84	-	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	-	—
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	-	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.69	-	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.93	-	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.55	-	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	-	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.54	-	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	-	—
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	-	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	-	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.60	-	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.68	-	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	2.14	-	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	-	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	-	—
841 Satranine	lb.	2.58	-	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	-	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	-	—
969 Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	-	—
978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½	-	—
1027 Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	-	—
1034 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	-	—
1054 Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	-	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	-	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	-	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.96	-	—
double paste	lb.	3.92	-	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	-	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	-	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste	lb.	2.52	-	—
double paste	lb.	2.13	-	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	-	—
1130 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	-	—
1131 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	-	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	-	—
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	-	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	-	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.48	-	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	-	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	-	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.55	-	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	1.07	-	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	-	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	-	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	-	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	-	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	-	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	-	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	-	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.08	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb.	1.66	-	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	-	—
Jet	lb.	1.08	-	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.44	-	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.73	-	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	-	—
Y, extra	lb.	.58	-	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.84	-	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.80	-	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	-	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	-	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.76	-	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	-	—
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.				
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	-	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	-	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	-	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	-	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	-	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

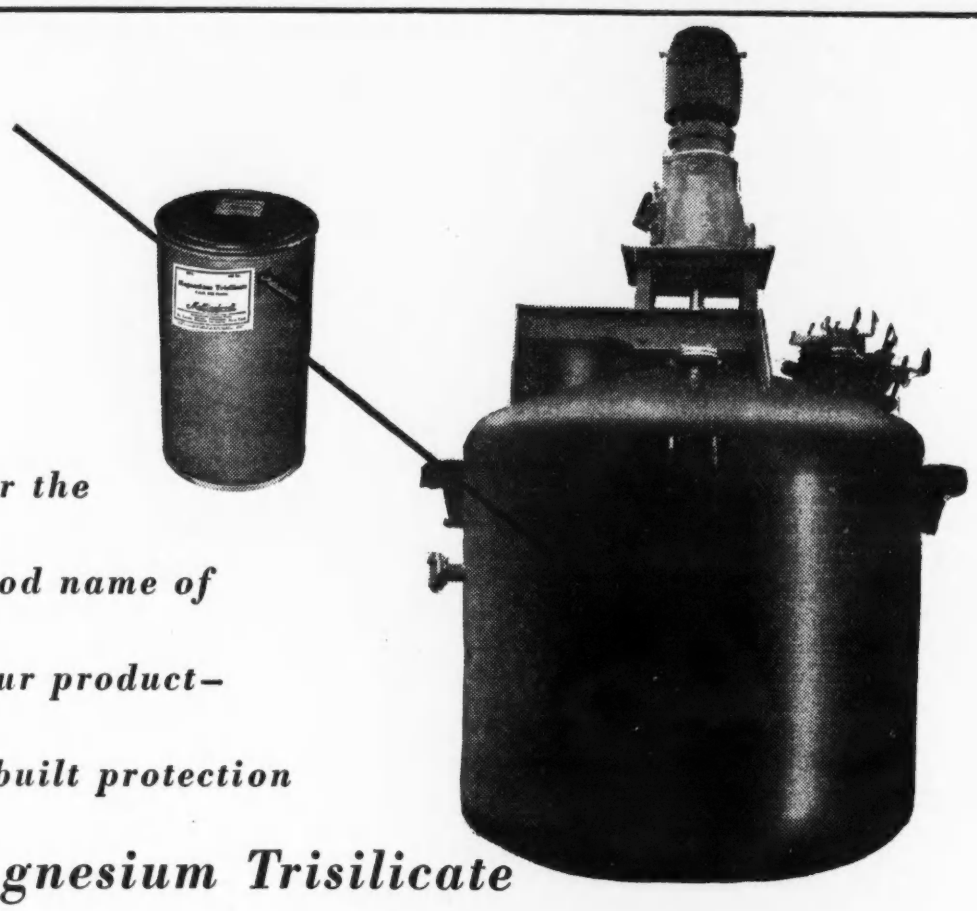
Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.45	-	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).				
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.02	-	1.07
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½	-	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	-	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.25	-	.28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	-	.36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	-	.47
select, bndls.	lb.	.60	-	.65
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	42.50	-	48.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.30	-	.31
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.96	-	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	-	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	-	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	-	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	-	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	-	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram		.60	-	.70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.15	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.90	-	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.35	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs.		3.10	-	—
smaller lots 100 lbs.		3.35	-	—
Ergot, NF, cns	lb.	1.35	-	1.40
Eserine, bots	oz.	55.00	-	56.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	38.75	-	39.75
Sulphate, bots	oz.	60.00	-	61.00

Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).

Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.085	-	—
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	-	—
tanks	lb.	.29	-	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).				
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.	lb.		16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.		.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.		.15	—
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.00	-	—
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	-	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	-	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns	lb.	.70	-	1.08
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	-	—

Dyes, Coaltar, Certified Colors—Ethylene Dichloride

Ether, ethyl, industrial, USP, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	-	—
synthetic, dms. incl., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	-	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½	-	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.03	-	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10½	-	—
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10¾	-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.47½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.48½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.46	-	—
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.68	-	—
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works	lb.	.70	-	—
Ethyl, bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.39	-	.41
Butyrate, bgs	gal.	4.75	-	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	-	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	-	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).				
Chloride, tech., tanks	lb.	.13½	-	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	-	.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	-	3.60
Formate, dms	lb.	.38	-	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.08	-	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	-	—
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works	lb.	.60	-	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	-	.67
P-2, cns., works	lb.	.65	-	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices.		
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).				
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.40	-	2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	-	—
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).				
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)				
40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.55	-	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls	lb.	.50	-	—
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	.60	-	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	-	—
tanks	lb.	.13	-	—
Ethylcellulose, 6b. dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	-	.59
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09	-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.11½	-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.12	-	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½	-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.08	-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.08½	-	—



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MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
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Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Bulky
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Super Bulky

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Equal in purity. Different in density or bulk.

	Powder Grade	Bulky Grade	Super Bulky
Bulk	*about 45 fl. oz. per lb.*	*about 75 fl. oz. per lb.*	*about 130 fl. oz. per lb.*
Particle Size	*37% less than 3 microns* *86% " " 20 "* *92% " " 44 "* *100% " " 88 "*	*50% less than 3 microns* *89% " " 20 "* *99% " " 44 "* *100% " " 88 "*	*100% through a 325 mesh sieve, and thus less than about 44 microns.*
Adsorptive Power	*100 mg. of Methylene Blue per gram*	*app. 200 mg. of Methylene Blue per gram*	*app. 150 mg. of Methylene Blue per gram*

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Ethylene Oxide—Green, Chrome

Ethylene oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	.25
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾-	.26
tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld	lb.	.15¾-	.16¾
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20 -	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Monomethylether, d m s., c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18 -	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23 -	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85 -	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls	lb.	.30 -	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80 -	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.75 -	2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.11 -	.14
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	2.05 -	2.75
Euphorbia pil., herb, bls	lb.	.15 -	.17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.13½-	.14
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12½-	.13
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
futures, bgs.	lb.	.10¼-	.10½
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.14
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.13¼-	.13½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric)			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.12 -	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.13 -	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.50	-33.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35 -	2.45
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.24 -	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	150.00	Nom.
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	155.00	Nom.
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area	ton.	142.50	Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	47.50 -	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50 -	—
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00 -	—
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00 -	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	47.00 -	—
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net	ton.	39 00	-41.00
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00	-37 00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	-36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00	-35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	32.00	-34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works	lb.	.0570-	—
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0620-	—
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0370-	—
methanol-free (uninhibited) tanks, works	lb.	.0350-	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	30.00 -	—
Tex., mines	ton.	27.00 -	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00 -	4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09½-	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	—
tanks	lb.	.24 -	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½-	—
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.59 -	.60
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	No stocks.	
Extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.10125-	—
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks.	gal.	.132 -	—
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.10 -	.11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks	gal.	.09875-	.10125
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks	gal.	.1175-	.12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.05 -	—
Gelatin, silver label, cs., works	lb.	1.20 -	—
Geisemium root, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.14 -	.16
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17 -	.19
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.18 -	.20
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	2.50 -	2.75
prime	lb.	2.20 -	2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	2.65 -	3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots	lb.	4.50 -	4.75
Root, African, bls	lb.	.27 -	.28
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.36 -	.37
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.34 -	.35
Ginseng root, cs	lb.	12.00	-16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate),			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
l.c.l. bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.25 -	2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.14½-	—
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.

ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.) same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24 -	.25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25 -	.26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26 -	.27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27 -	.29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28 -	.30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29 -	.31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30 -	.32
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31 -	.33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32 -	.35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33 -	.36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34 -	.37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	.38½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36 -	.40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	.41

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	—
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23¾-	—
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25 -	—
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24¼-	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24⅝-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23⅝-	—
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).			
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22 -	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.00	-22.25
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.00	-20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	40	41
Golden seal, root, bls	lb.	3.65 -	4.00
powd., bxs	lb.	4.25 -	4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots	oz.	13.50	-14.00
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	-15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs.	lb.	.27 -	.28
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	.04 -	.05
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	.14 -	.16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16 -	.19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	.22 -	.25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse	lb.	.21 -	.22
No 2 whse	lb	.23	—
Grease, house, dlvd., loose	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
White, choice, loose	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).			
Yellow, loose	lb.	.04⅜-	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25 -	4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25 -	4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.37 -	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38 -	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38¾-	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39½-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40½-	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40¾-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.43½-	—

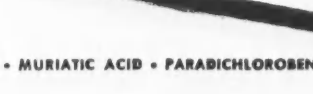
For High Quality in Your End Products...Use
HOOKER HIGH QUALITY TOLUENE DERIVATIVES

When you want a high quality product from your reactions with toluene derivatives, you will find no better assurance than by using Hooker Benzoyl Chloride, Hooker Benzyl Chloride or one of the other Hooker products.

Years of experience in chlorination techniques plus high purity chlorine from the Hooker "S" Cell and carefully selected raw materials, make these Hooker intermediates the highest quality obtainable. Ten Hooker toluene derivatives provide you with a choice that will best meet your requirements from the standpoint of end product desired, ease of handling, yield and cost.

Listed below are the principal properties and uses of Hooker Benzoyl Chloride and Hooker Benzyl Chloride—most widely used of the Hooker toluene derivatives. Technical Data Sheets and samples are available to qualified personnel when requested on your letterhead. Bulletin 320, also supplied on request, gives more detailed information on the reactions of these Hooker products.

HOOKER RESEARCH PRESENTS
BIS(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)BENZENE



Para Isomer

Molecular Weight	214.11
Freezing Point	—40° to —50°C
Boiling Point	115°C
Specific Gravity, 20°/15.5°C	1.395
Refractive Index, n20/D	1.379

Hooker Bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (xylene hexafluoride) is a clear, water white liquid. The product, a mixture of the meta and para isomers, is currently available in pilot plant quantities. A study of the literature indicates that it is of interest as a chemical intermediate in the preparation of dyestuffs and in the preparation of non-flammable dielectric and hydraulic fluids.

Technical Data Sheet No. 368 gives physical and chemical characteristics. Literature and samples are available to qualified personnel when requested on your business letterhead.

BENZOYL CHLORIDE

Formula	C_6H_5COCl
Molecular Weight	140.5
Freezing Point	—0.9°C
Boiling Point	198°C
Refractive Index n20/D	1.5536
Flash Point	72°C
Fire Point	85°C
Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5°C	1.219

DESCRIPTION
Colorless liquid possessing a pungent characteristic odor; it fumes when exposed to moist air.

USES
Benzoyl Chloride is a highly active chemical which can be used to introduce the benzoyl group into organic compounds, especially through Friedel-Crafts reactions. Other uses are in the manufacture of benzophenone, benzyl benzoates, synthetic perfumes, dyes and pharmaceuticals.

BENZYL CHLORIDE

Synonym	Alphachlorotoluene
Formula	$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$
Molecular Weight	126.5
Freezing Point	—43°C
Distillation Range	5° or less including 179.4°C
Refractive Index, n25/D	1.5365
Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5°C	1.107

DESCRIPTION
Colorless to light yellow liquid having a pungent odor. The above data are for the high grade product. Also available as a technical grade with a wider distillation range.

USES
In manufacture of intermediates, dyestuffs, perfume bases, plasticizers, resins, wetting agents, rubber accelerators, gasoline gum inhibitors, pharmaceuticals.

OTHER HOOKER TOLUENE DERIVATIVES
BENZYL ALCOHOL, TECH. · BENZOIC ACID · BENZOIC ANHYDRIDE · BENZOTRICHLORIDE · BENZYL THIOCYANATE · METHYL BENZOATE · MONOCHLOROTOLUENE · SODIUM BENZOATE

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

HOOKER CHEMICALS

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

9-251

SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM TETRASULFIDE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana) *keeps its products pure* —in drums equipped with Tri-Sure Closures

INDOPOL Polybutenes produced by Standard Oil Company (Indiana), and marketed by their subsidiary, the Indoil Chemical Company, are made for such exacting uses that it is imperative that they be kept absolutely free from impurities. So Standard of Indiana plays safe — takes no chances with seepage, dust or tampering — by equipping every drum with Tri-Sure Closures*.

For over 10 years, Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has given its fine line of chemical and petroleum products the protection of Tri-Sure Closures — to *maintain* the purity of its products from the plant to the purchaser. And, like other leading shippers, they rely on *Tri-Sure* protection because the Tri-Sure FLANGE is an integral part of the drum, as strong as the drum itself . . . the Tri-Sure PLUG screws securely into the flange to effect a tight closing . . . the Tri-Sure heavy-gauge SEAL, with cork gasket, provides a leakage-proof covering which cannot be removed unless it is deliberately destroyed.

Play Safe by Specifying "Tri-Sure Closures" on Every Drum Order

*The "Tri-Sure" trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 26 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), plugs and seals have been used.

TURBINE OILS

TRANSFORMER OILS

MOTOR OILS

INDOPOLS†

FINE CHEMICALS

WHITE MINERAL OILS

†Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

Green, Chrome, CP—Histidine Hydrochloride

Green, chrome, CP, dark, medium, light, color content up to 41-45%, bbls., same basis . lb. .45 • —
46-50%, bbls., same basis . lb. .46¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis . lb. .47¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 • —
6-10%, bbls., same basis . lb. .13¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis . lb. .14¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15 • —
17-19%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis . lb. .16 • —
26-27%, bbls., same basis . lb. .16½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis . lb. .17 • —
30-31%, bbls., same basis . lb. .18 • —
32-33%, bbls., same basis . lb. .19¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis . lb. .20¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis . lb. .23 • —
41-45%, bbls., same basis . lb. .25¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis . lb. .26¾- —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 51-55%, bbls., same basis . lb. .26½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis . lb. .27 • —
61-65%, bbls., same basis . lb. .28 • —
66-70%, bbls., same basis . lb. .29¼- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 • —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 • —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 • —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .45 - .49
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10

Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .12 - .14
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
No. 2, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
dust, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
WS, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09¾- .11
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .26 - .28

Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 - 17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 - 17¾
Euphorbium, cs lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .51 - .52
No. 2 lb. .47 - .48
No. 3 lb. .39 - .40
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¼
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs lb 2.25 - 2.30
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb 10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
No. 2, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.65
No. 3, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —

Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt equald ton. 22.65 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 28.25 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 17.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 30.65 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 17.00 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton. 21.45 • —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme., Texas, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 10.50 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 12.00 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 12.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ton. 18.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton. 12.50 • —
Saltville, Va., frt equald ton. 9.00 • —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 • —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton. 22.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton. 21.00 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .55 • .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .30 - .32
ground, bxs. lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs. lb. .37 - .39
white, whole, bls lb. .35 - .43
powder, bxs lb. .37 - .45
Helenias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hematine extract, crysa., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 • —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .40 • .75
Henna leaves, bls lb. .21 • .23
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .25 • .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 • —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13⅛
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Diphosphate, USP, bots kilo. 500.00 • —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .13½- .14⅛
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 • —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
tanks, works lb. .29 • —
Hexyleneglycol (see Methylpentanediol).
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb. 19.00 • —
works lb. 19.00 - 27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 20.00 - 21.50
works lb. 20.00 - 33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos. kilo. 120.00 • —
1-5 kilos kilo. 130.00 • —

From SHELL CHEMICAL

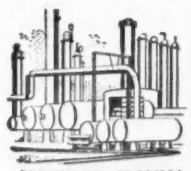
SYNTHETIC ALCOHOLS

useful as solvents, extractants, intermediates

AS SOLVENTS these high purity alcohols offer characteristics ranging from complete solubility in water to complete solubility in oil. These properties are important in the formulation of cleaning compounds, brake fluids, cutting oils and oil treating compounds. Alcohols in this group can also be used to excellent advantage as latent solvents in nitrocellulose lacquers and in the manufacture of antifreeze, fungicides and germicides.

AS EXTRACTANTS they provide high solvency for a variety of specific products. Isopropyl alcohol, for example, is used in the processing of pectin, sugar, starch, gelatin, animal and vegetable tissue. The selective solvency of these alcohols is also found to be advantageous in the refining of high grade mineral oils and in vitamin extraction.

AS INTERMEDIATES they serve many different industries. For example in the metallurgical industry, xanthates of isopropyl alcohol and secondary butyl alcohol serve as collectors in ore flotation. Secondary butyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol and methyl isobutyl carbinol are important in the preparation of acetate esters for solvent use.



	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES					
	MOLECULAR FORMULA	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	BOILING POINT °C.	SOLUBILITY % BY WEIGHT AT 20°C. IN WATER	SOLUBILITY % BY WEIGHT AT 20°C. WATER IN	FLASH PT. TAG OPEN CUP °F.
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	$CH_3CHOH.CH_3$	60.09	82.3	100	100	69
SECONDARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	$CH_3.CHOH.C_2H_5$	74.12	99.5	24.4	56.0	85
TERTIARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	$(CH_3)_3.COH$	74.12	82.4	100	100	60
METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL	$(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.CH(OH)CH_3$	102.17	131.63	1.8	6.35	131
ALLYL ALCOHOL	$CH_2:CH.CH_2OH$	58.08	96.9	100	100	90
ETHYL ALCOHOL*	CH_3CH_2OH	46.05	78.3	100	100	69

*Supplied at 190 proof in several denatured grades.

A letterhead request to any of the Shell Chemical offices listed below will bring you full descriptive literature and samples of any or all of the above alcohols.

Among the many other Shell Chemicals are: Diacetone alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Western Division

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 15.00 - 25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz. 16.00 - 18.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz. 53.50 - 53.80
Hydrochloride, NF oz. 29.50 - 36.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 53.50 - 53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydroturamide, dms., fib. cns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾ - .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½ - .19¼
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½ - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks lb. .19¾ - —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 - —
tech., dms. lb. .70 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 6.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots oz. 34.00 - 38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 18.00 - 20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 18.00 - 19.50
Sulphate, bots oz. 14.00 - 19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls lb. .74½ - .85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb. .23 - —
Indol, CP, bots lb. 17.60 - 19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms lb. 6.40 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.15 - 12.30
beta, cns. lb. 7.05 - 6.50
Methyl (see MD.
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 4.10 - 4.25
powd., bgs lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.50 - 14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06¾ - .08¼
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .85 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .21¼ - .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms lb. .03½ - .04
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots lb. .36 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 52.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 29.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .82 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb. 28.00 - 35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works, c.s. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - .55
Resin, powd., bxs. lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .09 - .18
Tar, USP, dms. lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .45 - .58
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb. .25 - .30

Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .0675 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .093 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .09 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .08625 - .08875
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - .114
47, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton. 85.00 - 95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton. 95.00 - 105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous lb. .24 - .26
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .12 - .12¼
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .55 - .60
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Greek, bls lb. .07 - .08
Turkish, bls., recleaned lb. .16 - .16½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .21
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, cbls., lb. .23¾ - —
gran., bbls. lb. .24½ - —
powd., bbls. lb. .24½ - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .27 - .31
gran., powd., dms lb. .27¾ - .31¾
Lead arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .41½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - .42½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms. lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .38¼ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15 - —
E. St. Louis lb. .1480 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½ - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½ - —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36½ - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .15¾ - .16¼
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21¾ - .22¼
30% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .26½ - .27
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .29½ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Lead resinate, fused, 19% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .1710 - .1775
Stearate, bbls., c.l lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .14½ - .14¾
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .22¼ - .22¾
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - .20¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .25 - .30
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 28.00 - 35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .06 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾ - —

...White Lead adds MORE of the Properties that Make Good Paint

Easy mixing and grinding is just one of the many ways White Lead helps you make good paint.

Listed at the right are all 14 of its advantages...all mighty important. Check them over. See if you don't agree! What other pigment contributes so many of the properties that make good paint?

And get this: This one pigment not only offers 14 paint-making properties but imparts them to paint in well-balanced proportion.

Many of the paint-making properties of White Lead result from its ability to form lead "soaps." (See photomicrograph at right.)

So, let us help you fit "Dutch Boy" Basic Carbonate White Leads into *your* formulations. Our technical staff is at your call. You'll get recommendations backed by broad experience and over 30 years of continuous paint-fence studies...the longest project of its kind on record.

1. Mixing and Grinding Ease
2. Package Stability
3. Hiding
4. Brushability
5. Leveling
6. Drying Action
7. Whiteness
8. Fool-Proofness
9. Film Strength
10. Flexibility
11. Tint Retention
12. Adhesion
13. Gloss
14. Weather Resistance

The "Soap" that Makes Paint Better

This photomicrograph shows the "lead soap" formations which grow when White Lead combines with oil. These "soaps" account for many of White Lead's paint-making properties.

Note the intermeshing fibrous structure, consisting of multiple projections radiating from a central core. These intermeshing formations spread out and mechanically reinforce the paint film...give it greater toughness, flexibility, adhesion and weather resistance.

White Lead's tendency to combine with linseed oil also explains the ready wetting of this pigment, and consequent mixing and grinding ease.

Dutch Boy Basic Carbonate White Leads
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—New York 6; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6. (National Lead Co. of Mass.); Philadelphia 7. (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.).

Lime, Agricultural—Methanol

Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton 9.00 — —
Annville, Pa. ton 10.00 — —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 10.00 — —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 10.00 — —
Carey, Ohio ton 7.00 — —
Cedar Hallow, Pa. ton 9.50 — —
Farnams, Mass. ton 9.00 — —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 8.50 — —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 6.50 — —
Keystone, Ala. ton 9.75 — —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 9.75 — —
Limedale, Ark. ton 9.00 — —
Longview, Ala. ton 9.75 — —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 10.00 — —
Menominee, Mich. ton 8.00 — —
Mitchell, Ind. ton 7.50 — —
Rockland, Maine ton 9.00 — —
Scioto, Ohio ton 6.50 — —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton 10.00 — —
Sherwood, Wis. ton 8.50 — —
Woodville, Ohio ton 9.50 — —
York, Pa. ton 10.00 — —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 11.50 — —
Annville, Pa. ton 13.50 — —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 13.50 — —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 13.50 — —
Carey, Ohio ton 9.00 — —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 11.50 — —
Engle, W. Va. ton 13.00 — —
Farnams, Mass. ton 11.50 — —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 9.50 — —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 9.50 — —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.00 — —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 12.25 — —
Limedale, Ark. ton 10.50 — —
Longview, Ala. ton 13.00 — —
Lime, hydrated, Manistique, Mich. ton 9.50 — —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton 10.00 — —
Mitchell, Ind. ton 10.00 — —
Petoskey, Mich. ton 10.00 — —
Port Island, Mich. ton 9.00 — —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton 12.00 — —
Rockland, Maine ton 9.00 — —
Scioto, Ohio ton 8.00 — —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton 13.00 — —
Sherwood, Wis. ton 10.00 — —
Springfield, Mo. ton 9.00 — —
Woodyville, Ohio ton 8.50 — —
York, Pa. ton 13.50 — —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 11.70 — —
Annville, Pa. ton 13.50 — —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 13.50 — —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 — —
Engle, W. Va. ton 13.00 — —
Farnams, Mass. ton 9.50 — —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 10.00 — —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.00 — —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 — —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 — —
Woodville, Ohio ton 10.00 — —
York, Pa. ton 13.50 — —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots. lb 4.35 - 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots. lb 4.25 - 6.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb .25 - .27
without leaves, bls. lb .24 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton 59.00 -59.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms. lb 1.00 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb 1.25 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .06½- .06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb .08¼- —
smaller lots lb .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls lb .65 - .70
leaves, NF lb .85 - 1.00
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz .25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb .44½- .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls. lb 1.20 Nom.
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb 1.90 - 2.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo. kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls. lb .72 - .73
Banda, No. 1, bls. lb .90 - .91
Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb .75 - .76
West Indian, bls. lb .72 - .73
broken, bls. lb .65 - .66
Madder, Dutch, bgs. lb .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb .29 - —
USP, light ctns. lb .34 - —
heavy, bbls. lb .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .11¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .13½- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb .12¼- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 44.00 -46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb 2.80 - 2.94
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb 4.85 - —
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb .20½- —
sticks, cs. lb .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .09 - .09¼
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .35 - —
smaller lots lb .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton 67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 30.50 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. lb .30 - —
l.c.l. lb .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb 1.45 - 1.75
Blue, bls. lb .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls lb .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb .46 - .55
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls lb .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb .24 - —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton 74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 77.00 -82.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb 3.00 - 3.25
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd, East lb .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. and lb .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls lb .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb .20 - —
precip., dms. lb .22½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .35 - —
smaller lots lb .36 - .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. lb .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 68.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 72.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs lb 1.25 - 1.35
small, cs. lb .95 - 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb .85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb .17½- .18
French, bls lb .32 - .33
Matico leaves, bls lb .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb 8.60 - 8.80
synthetic, tech., cns lb 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns lb 8.60 - 9.25
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.25 - 4.35
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd lb 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF, fib. dms lb 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb .78 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb .55 - .60
l.c.l. lb .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb .30 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb .21 - —
l.c.l. lb .22 - —
tanks lb .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal .50 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 2¢ higher.

one of many DOW chemicals serving American Industry

EPSOM SALT

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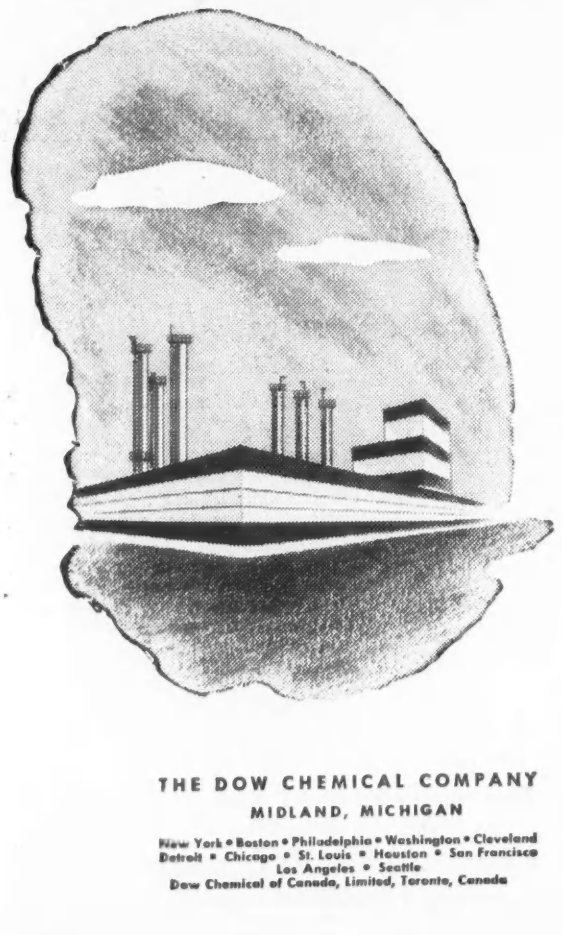

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Sodium Sulfide
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DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Methanol, synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .28 - —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .49½- —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production. Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .33 - —

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, 6lb. dms., works, 50-lb. or more lb. 7.25 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 8.75 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .55½- —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .69 - .71
cyls. lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys. lb. 3.00 - 4.85
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Testerone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅞- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅛- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. ur frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ur frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.
W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .09¾- .12¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .12 - .13¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .34¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .30 - .35¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .08 - .08½
New Orleans gal. .06½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., qms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 -12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs. lb. .75 - .76
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs. lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs. lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs. lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs. lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs. lb. 1.60 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
5 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls. lb. No prices.

Methanol, Synthetic—Naphthalene

Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 - .23
Danish, bgs. lb. .15 - .15⅛
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .15 - .15⅛
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .12 - .12⅛
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .06¼- .06⅛
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¼- .05⅛
yellow, bgs., source lb. .10½- .11
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .11 - .11⅛
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton 61.00 -62.00
J2, ex dock ton 53.00 -54.00

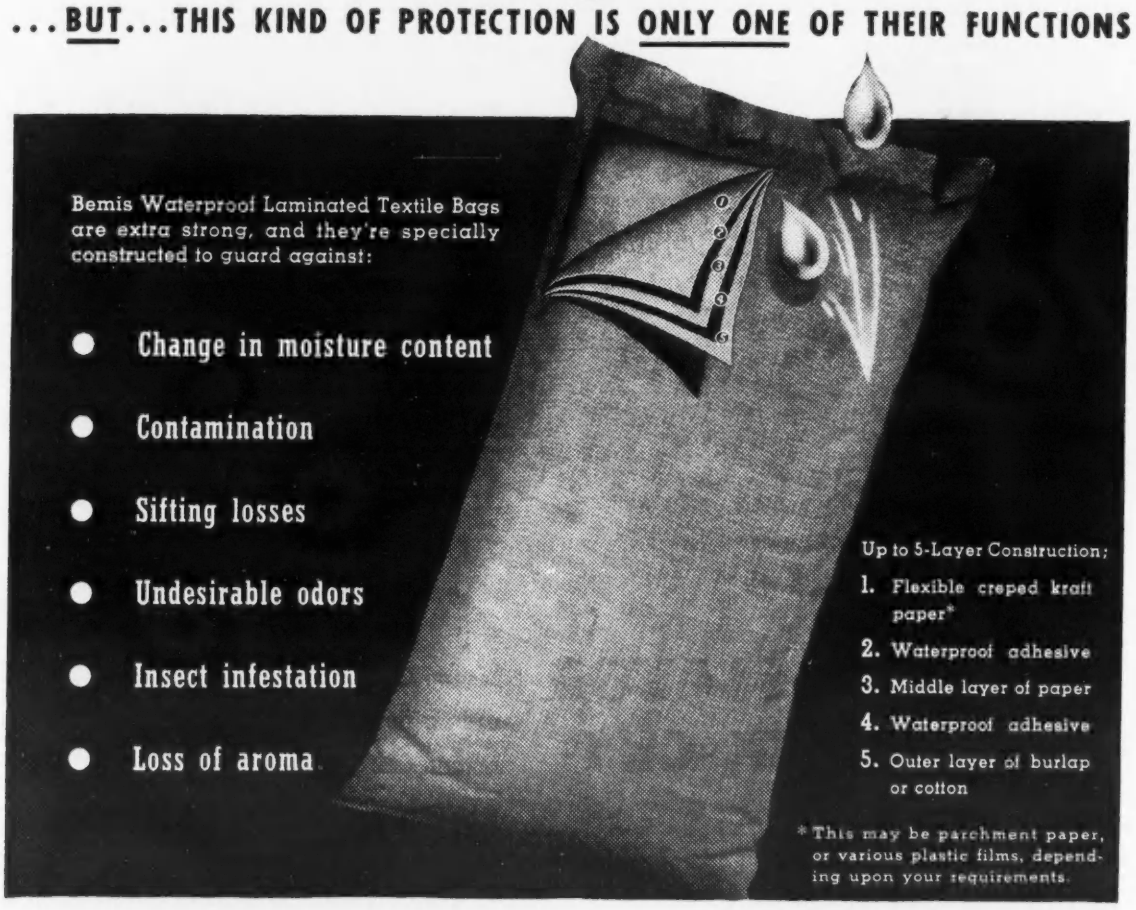
N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .06⅜- —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- .07⅛
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0735- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .065 - —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —

WE CALL 'EM

Waterproof Bags

...BUT...THIS KIND OF PROTECTION IS ONLY ONE OF THEIR FUNCTIONS



Bemis Waterproof Laminated Textile Bags are extra strong, and they're specially constructed to guard against:

- Change in moisture content
- Contamination
- Sifting losses
- Undesirable odors
- Insect infestation
- Loss of aroma

Up to 5-Layer Construction:

1. Flexible creped kraft paper*
2. Waterproof adhesive
3. Middle layer of paper
4. Waterproof adhesive
5. Outer layer of burlap or cotton

*This may be parchment paper, or various plastic films, depending upon your requirements.

If you have a "hard-to-pack" product or one that must stand the rough handling of l.c.l., truck, or export shipment, it will pay you to investigate the advantages of Bemis Waterproof Bags.

BEMIS Waterproof BAGS

Bemis

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Please send complete information about Bemis Waterproof Bags for

_____
(Product)

Name_____

Company_____

Street_____

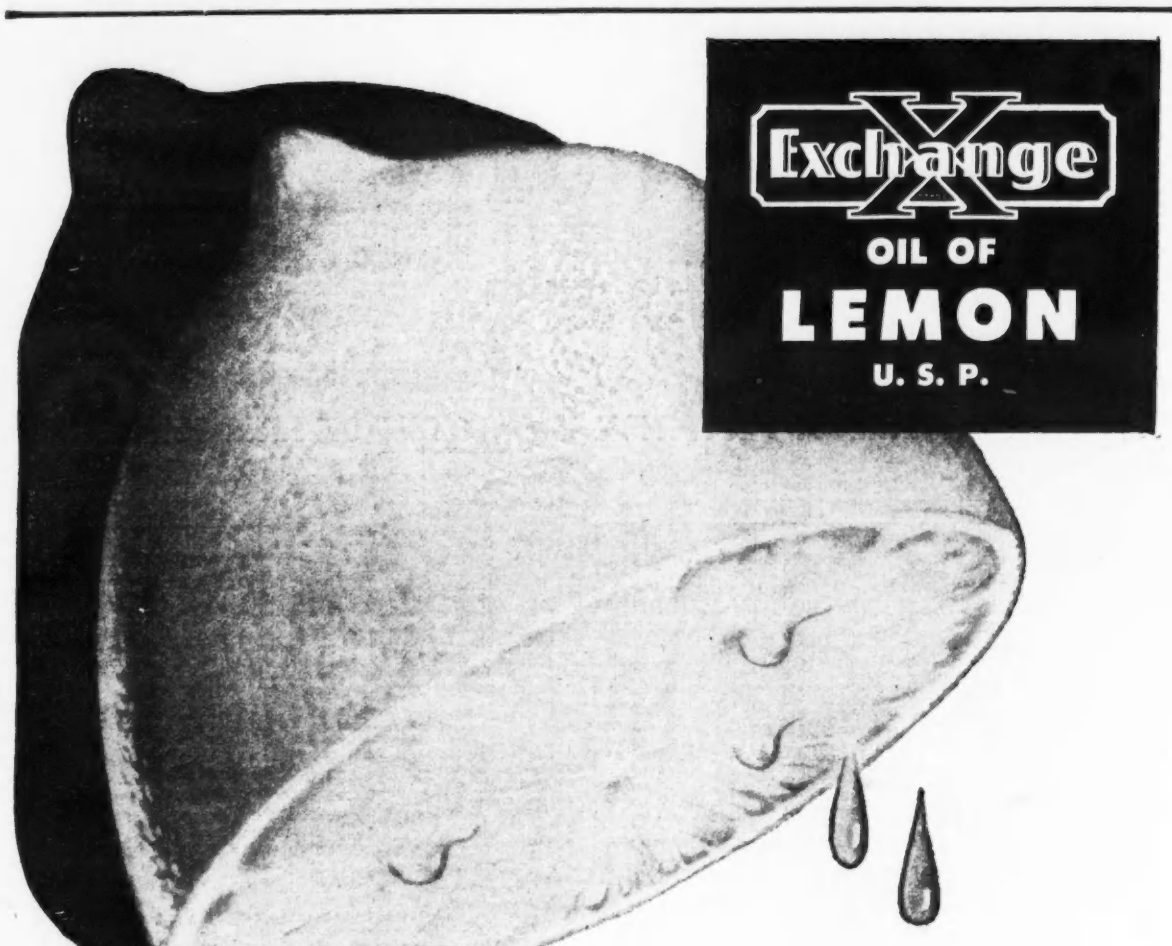
City_____ Zone____ State_____

Neocinchophen—Oil, Mandarin

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in ogs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½ - —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½ - .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 - 11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 - 10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm. 53.65 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 11.80 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-25 cps., 250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - 137.18
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .40 - .41
futures, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
West Indian, bgs lb. .35 - .35½
futures lb. .34 - .34½
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .11 - .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½ - —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 4.45 - 5.00
USP, bots. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .80 - .95
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 - 190.00
Seed, bots lb. 80.00 - 100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Russian, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, tech. (see Oil, persic), USP (see Oil, persic).
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .19 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.50
55-80%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 3.90 - 4.60
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 - 28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .40 - .50
dms. lb. .30 - .40
Cananga, native, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.55
rectified, cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.65
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresim.
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 42.00 - 50.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Oil, castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
standard, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19½ - —
tanks lb. .18 - —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .21 - —
tankcars lb. .19½ - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .23¼ - —
tanks lb. .21¾ - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .22¼ - —
tanks lb. .20¾ - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. lb. .18¼ - —
tanks lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb. .12 - .12½
75% (60-62% fat) dms lb. .18 - .18¼
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .45 - .55
dms. lb. .35 - .50
Celeryseed, bots lb. 14.00 - 16.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 33.00 - 73.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. .75 - 1.03
Java type, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
from Zanzibar buds, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .16 - —
Pac. coast lb. .15 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .21 - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .20 - .22
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 2.40 - 2.45
Coriander, bots lb. 31.00 - 35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills lb. .13¾ - .14
dms., New York lb. .16¼ - —
Costus, bots. oz. 30.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works lb. .11 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, dms lb. .16¾ - .17
tankcars lb. .15¼ - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 7.00 - 10.00
Cumin, bots. lb. 6.25 - 11.50
Cypress, bots lb. 11.00 - 15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms lb. 7.35 - 8.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb. .75 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. lb. .65 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .24½ - —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .29 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .33 - .50
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .43 - —
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .40 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .43 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .46 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .47 - —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
1,000,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.25 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 9.50 - 12.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 10.50 - 11.75
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 10.25 - 13.50
Grapefruit lb. .85 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .10¾ - .11¼
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .11¾ - .12¼
prime, burning, dms lb. .13 - .13⅜
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.15
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.00 - 7.00
twice rectified lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.20 - 4.35
30-32% ester, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 1.05
Lemon, USP, Calif. cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Messina lb. 2.75 - 5.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 - 65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.25
West Indian, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 - 8.00
terpeneless, bot lb. 35.00 - 53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .2880- —
l.c.l. lb. .2940- .2990
tankcars lb. .2760- —
tankwagon lb. .2790- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .36
600-650 steam refd., tanks. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .38
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .13
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12¼
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.85 - 5.35
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns lb. 8.75 - 9.25



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More than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil. This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your assurance that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *flavor . . . clarity* and *uniformity* not found in any other Lemon Oil.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order — Exchange Oil of Lemon. And to insure your satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIF.

Oil, menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .09 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1620- 1660
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1820- .1860
light-pressed, dms lb. .1520- .1560
tanks lb. .14 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Seed, expressed, dms lb. .23 - 23½
Neats(foot, 15°, dms lb. .34 - —
20°, dms. lb. .33 - —
30°, dms. lb. .29 - —
Neroli, French, bots lb.75.00 -390.00
Haitian bots lb.175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.85 - 5.35
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .48 - .60
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .15¾ - .16
tanks lb. .15¾ Nom.
Oleo, oil, extra, tres lb. .12½ - —
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms gal. 3.25 - —
edible, Calif., dms lb. 3.85 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.25 - 4.35
Moroccan, dms. same basis. gal. 4.00 - 4.10
foots, dms lb. .24½ - .25
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .50 - 1.00
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. .80 - 1.25
Calif., cns lb. .70 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. .55 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 3.25 - 3.75
West Indian, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .19½ - .20
tankcars lb. .18 - —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .11½ - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 6.00 - 7.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, persic).
Peanut, crude, tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15¾ - —
drums lb. .17½ - —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.65
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 6.00 - 7.95
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.40 - 8.30
Persic, USP, dms lb. .45 - .56
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms lb. 4.25 - 6.00
leaf, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South gal. .61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. lb. .09½ - —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½ - —
light, dms gal. .16½ - —
tankwagon gal. .12½ - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .24 Nom.
Red, single dist., dms lb. .12½ - .13¾
tanks lb. .11¾ - —
saponified, dms. lb. .11¾ - .12¾
double dist., dms lb. .15 - .16
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers. oz.25.00 -38.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. lb.14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb.13.75 -16.60
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .09 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1620- .1660
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1820- .1860
light-pressed, dms lb. .1520- .1560
tanks lb. .14 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .40 - .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Savory, cns lb. 3.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.19.00 -19.25
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .10¾ - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .1455- —
l.c.l. lb. .1510- .1550
tanks lb. .1335- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1335- —
l.c.l. lb. .1395- .1430
tanks lb. .1215- —
edible, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .14 - —
drums lb. .15½ - .15¾
Spearmint, dms. lb. 3.95 - 4.75
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars lb. .2150- —
drums lb. .2220- .2270
natural winter 45°, tankcars lb. .20 - —
drums lb. .21 - .21½
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾ - —
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .10 - .10½
Tansy, cns. lb. 9.00 -14.00
Oil, tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼ - .54¾
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms lb. .24 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .19 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l lb. .20¼ Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .20½ Nom.
tanks lb. .18½ Nom.
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .35 - .55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.11.75 -14.00
Java, cns lb.10.40 -11.00
Haitian, cns lb.10.50 -13.50
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½ - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½ - .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½ - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52½ - .56½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½ - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52½ - .56½
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½ - —
l.c.l., S. F gal. .53½ - .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., N. Y gal. .56 - .60
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F gal. .51½ - —
l.c.l., S. F gal. .53½ - 56½
Oil, white mineral, USP, 100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
t.c.l., S. F gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., N. Y gal. .64 - .68
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y gal. .67 - .71
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .65½ - —
l.c.l., N. Y gal. .68½ - .72½
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y gal. .72 - .76
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., N. Y gal. .78 - .82
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 8.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.60
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.65 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb.12.00 -22.50
Bourbon, bots lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Madagascar, bots lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Olein, crude (see Oil red).
white, low titre, dms lb. .15 - .16
tankcars lb. .13¾ - —
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .10 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Orange, chrome dinitroanilin toner. lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2110- —
Molybdate lb. .44 - —
Orange, Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20¼
Sicilian, bgs. lb. .15 - .15¼
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .22 - .25
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .26 - .29
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23

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Odormasque P gives a pleasant, mellow odor to paints, solvents, mineral terps, kerosene, insecticides, and similar items. It's extremely economical to use!

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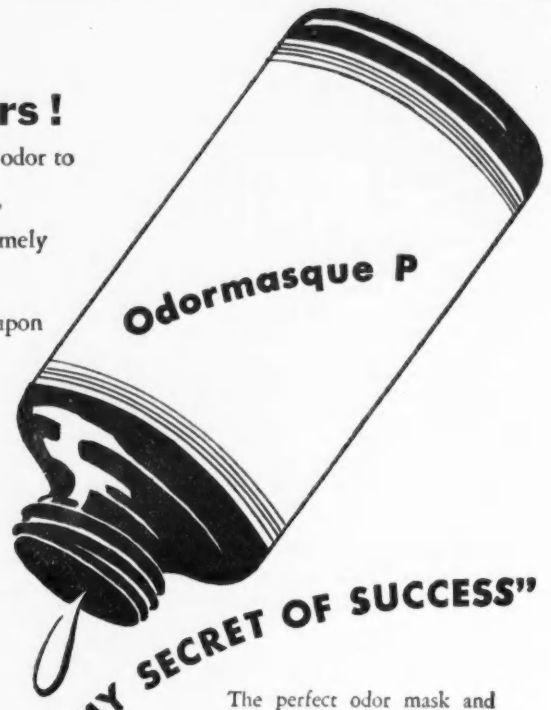

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Orthoaminobiphenyl—Petroleum Ether

Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. 60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .28 —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½-.24 1/20
l.c.l., works lb. .24 -.24 7/20
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .22½-.23 1/20
l.c.l., works lb. .23 -.23 7/20
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 1/10- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb 100-lb. lb. .12½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies lc. per lb. higher. lb. .07 - —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .18 - .20
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., fib. dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cans, 100 lbs. works lb. 5.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 5.10 - 5.25

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Portuguese, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, bgs lb. .41 - .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Parachloropnenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 - .65
92%-94%, dms., works lb. .47 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0690- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .07 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0710- —
120-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0730- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0735- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0760- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .08 - —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and cns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys lb. .51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .39 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .28 - .29
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works. lb. .19 - .20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 2.55 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - .63
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs lb. .38 - .40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .45 - .55
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton. 61.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.42 - 1.43
Penicillin, amorphous, calcium, USP, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .05½- .06¼
Sodium, USP, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .12½- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .34½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .62 - —
crystalline, potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .14½- —
200,000 units vl. .22 - —
500,000 units vl. .44½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .82 - —
bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .06¼- .07½
Procaine, regular or pulverized, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units lots 100,000 units. .07 - .07¾
Sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .14¾- —
200,000 units vl. .22½- —
500,000 units vl. .45¾- —
1,000,000 units vl. .84½- —
bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .07 - .07¾
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .26 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - .33
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3 gal. .10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs lb. .87 - .88
April arrival lb. .87 - .88
April ship't, bgs lb. .86 - .87
May ship't, bgs lb. .85 - .86
Red, Carolina, bgs lb. .50 Nom.
Hontaka, bgs lb. .65 - .65½
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .18 Nom.
Mombasa chillies, bgs lb. .36 - .37
Niger, capsicum, bgs lb. .38 - .39
birdseye, bgs lb. .62 - .62½
White, bgs lb. 1.18 Nom.
Peppermint, USP, Gom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls lb. .95 - 1.05
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. 11 - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11 - —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (4) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 lb. .021 - —
f.o.b. Indiana refy lb. .04½- —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret, dms., c.l lb. .04⅞- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .06 - —
California refy lb. .08¼- —
cream, c.l., dms lb. .06⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¼- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l lb. .05⅛- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .06¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l lb. .06⅛- —
l.c.l. lb. .08½- —
snow, dms., c.l lb. .07⅛- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- —
California refy lb. .12 - —
soft, dms., c.l lb. .06⅝- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¾- —
California refy lb. .10½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l lb. .05 - —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .06⅛- —
California refy lb. .08⅜- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois bbl. 2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.43 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana bbl. 1.97 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 3.55 - —
Upper field bbl. 2.73 - 3.55
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.85
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.97 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., divd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —

Heyden
CHLORINATED BENZENES

MONOCHLOROBENZENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
TRICHLOROBENZENE

Heyden chlorinated benzenes (benzols) are widely used in organic syntheses and have extensive applications in the manufacture of solvents, insecticides, textile chemicals, medicinals, weed killers, polishes, explosives, soil and sewage disinfectants, protective coatings, and many other industrial and commercial uses.

ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE

This extremely versatile Heyden chlorinated benzene is in constant demand for the manufacture of petroleum products, metal polishes, soil disinfectants, automotive and industrial solvents . . . for sewage treatment, fumigants, dry cleaners, paints and surface coatings . . . and for wool scouring, gas purification, termite control and leather dyeing.

Heyden Chlorinated Benzenes are shipped in seller's cars from our plant at Memphis, Tennessee: Tank cars and drums.

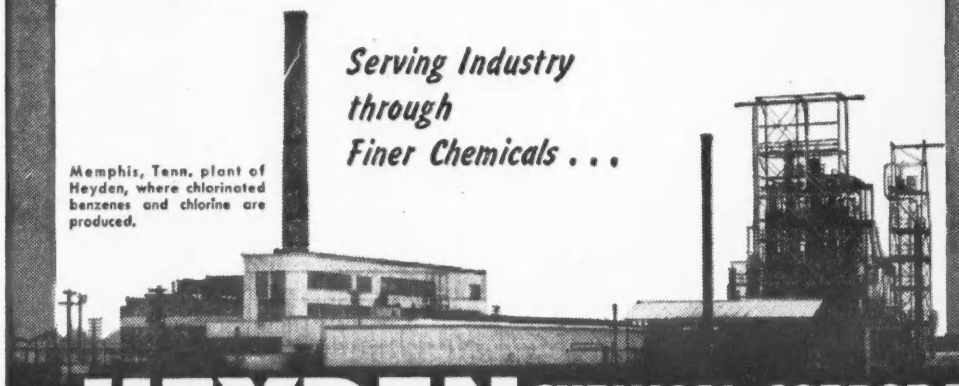
PROPERTIES

Appearance—Clear, colorless, heavy liquid
Odor—Characteristic, pleasant, aromatic
Boiling Point—180°C.
Freezing Point—−17° to −22°C.
Specific Gravity 25°/25°C.—1.303
Flash Point (closed cup)—160°F.
Solubility—0.01 g./100 g. water at 25°C.; Slightly soluble in alcohol; Miscible with most other organic solvents
Containers—Tank cars, approx. 86,000 lbs.; 55 gal. drums—550 lbs. net

Benzaldehyde
Benzoates
Benzoic Acid
Benzyl Chloride
Bromides
Chlorinated Aromatics
Chlorobenzenes
Creosotes
Formates
Formaldehyde
Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates
Guaiacols
Hexamethylenetetramine
M.D.A. (Methylene Disalicylic Acid)
Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates
Penicillin
Pentaerythritols
Salicylates
Salicylic Acid
Streptomycin

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Serving Industry through Finer Chemicals . . .



Memphis, Tenn. plant of Heyden, where chlorinated benzenes and chlorine are produced.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
Chicago 6: 20 North Wacker Drive • Philadelphia 3: 1700 Walnut St. • San Francisco 11: 420 Market St. • RUMFORD DIVISION: Rumford 15, R. I.

How many sales in a square yard?

It all depends on how well your package is designed to use the space—be it floor, shelf, or counter.

Remember, cans are compact. They stack easily into eye-catching displays. They encourage impulse buying.

It's evident, therefore, that one of the most profitable ways of putting a square yard of store space to work for the retailer (*and for you*) is to pack your product in metal containers.

CANCO

This trademark is your assurance of quality containers. Look for it!

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

New York • Chicago • San Francisco

FIVE OTHER WAYS CANS WORK FOR SALES AND PROFITS

1. Cans are break-proof.
2. Cans protect contents against light, air, insects, and moisture.
3. Cans are *light*—mean lower shipping costs.
4. Cans are tamper-proof.
5. Cans are easy to open and dispose of.

Petroleum Ether—Pipissewa Herb

Petroleum, ether, laboratory, 40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
cms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery. bbl. 2.15 - 2.25
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.35 - 2.45
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.30 - —
Baltimore, Md bbl. 1.90 - —
Boston bbl. 1.95 - —
Charleston, S. C bbl. 1.85 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 1.80 - —
New York, N. Y. bbl. 1.90 - —
Norfolk, Va bbl. 1.90 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 1.90 - —
Portland, Me bbl. 1.95 - —
Providence, R. I bbl. 1.925 - —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 1.80 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .081 - .118
Pennsylvania gal. .10 - —
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .07375- —
No. 3 gal. .07 - —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .083 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08125- .08625
No. 1, straw gal. .08125- .08625
No. 2, straw gal. .0725- .085
range gal. .0775- .0875
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .1075- .113
No. 2 gal. .10 - .105
No. 3 gal. .10 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —

Petroleum lacquer, diluent, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- —
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .11125- .12125
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-363 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .09875- .10625
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 -
Boston gal. .16 -
Buffalo gal. .165 -
Camden, N. J gal. .15 -
Chicago gal. .195 -
Detroit gal. .211 -
Kansas City, Mo gal. .182 -
Lancaster, Pa gal. .16 -
Newark gal. .15 -
New York gal. .15 -
Philadelphia gal. .15 -
Pittsburgh gal. .175 -
Providence gal. .165 -
Rochester gal. .175 -
St. Louis gal. .189 -
Syracuse gal. .185 -
Washington, D. C gal. .175 -

Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- .11625
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1890- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery tanks gal. .13 - .145
300-385 b.r., 37-38° C. mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery gal. .20 - .21½
25-26°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - .24
370-370 b.r., 78-81°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
49°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
26-27°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - .24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - .27
340-410 b.r., 27°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
36°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
340-440 b.r., 32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .25½- .27
360-480 b.r., 25°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- .11625

Petroleum naphtha, VM&P, tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10375- .10875
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. 14 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .09875- .11125
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Milwaukee gal. .197 - —
Minneapolis gal. .195 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1750- —
tanks, works lb. .1525- —
80% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1400- —
tanks, works lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%) dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, pbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms. works lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.80
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP bots., works. lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
tech., fib., dms. lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 3.85 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l, same basis long ton. 4.25 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.85 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.85 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.85 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum. short ton. 4.93 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.28 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.83 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.46 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorpnous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½- —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .22 - .24¼
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 23½- —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. 24 - .26¼
Pichl leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, USP, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials oz. 6.50 7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .23 - .23¼
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54¾- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).

Pennsalt Potassium Chlorate

Whether your interests are in matches, pyrotechnics, explosives, or paper . . . you can count on uniform high quality when you use Pennsalt POTASSIUM CHLORATE. You'll find that it reacts instantly and completely. To insure these superior results, Pennsalt manufactures Potassium Chlorate under rigid quality control . . . with complete testing from start to finish.

PENN SALT chemicals

Let us know how Pennsalt Potassium Chlorate can serve you.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF WASHINGTON

Tacoma, Washington • Portland, Oregon • Los Angeles, California

Pitch coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 - 37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .00 - 08½
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .06 - 06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 72.00 - 75.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .14 - .16
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 50,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
30,000 lbs. to 49,999 lbs., same basis lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34 - .42
special colors, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
30,000 lbs. to 49,999 lbs., same basis lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .50
water-clear, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
30,000 lbs. to 49,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28 - .35
bg. prices ½c. per lb. lower.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 Nom.
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 .53
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Polish, bgs lb. .15½ - .16
Turkish, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works. 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. 0815- —
l.c.l., works lb. .089 —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 03725- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same oasis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .31 .33
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 .22
powd., dms lb. .22 .24
Bichromate, contract, bgs., c.l., works lb. 12¾ —
l.c.l., contract lb. 12¾- .13
spot, bgs., c.l. lb. 14¼- —
l.c.l. lb. 14¾- —
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. 48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. 60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. 0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0830- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .08½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½ - .42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher. —
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 —
Glutonate, dms. lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .53 —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots lb. .90 .93
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.10 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M unit-ton. 37½ —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. 45½ —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - 15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¾ .22¼
USP, dms., works lb. .23¾ - —
ex whse lb. .29 - —
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .13 13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 .63
yellow, bbls lb. .21 —
kegs lb. .26 —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton. 32.50 - —
Indust, bulk, works ton. 36.00 - —
NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .14 - .15
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 .78
tech., works lb. .45 .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. 12 —
5 tons, works lb. 12¼ —
1 ton or less, works lb. 12½ .13
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .50 - .53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .43 - .53
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .55 .60
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
l.c.l., works lb. 52½ .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .25 - .27
Berries, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .54 .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, ens., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - 4.75
smaller lots lb. 4.25 - 5.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propylaldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l lo. 08½ —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. 12½- —
tanks lb. 07 —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald E lb. .18½ —
Propyleneglycol NF dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 —
Propyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works kilo. 55.00 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .25 - .26
blonde, bgs lb. .21 - .26
husks, bgs lb. .55 - .65
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .55 .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½ & 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. 04¼- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .30
Purple lake (see ffed).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 6.75 - 7.25
regular base, dms., works, gal. 6.65 - 7.15
(30 to 1) base 3 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.95 -10.65
regular base, dms., works, gal. 9.83 -10.52
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .26 - .27½
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .37½- .39½
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal. 2.49 - 2.72
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. 79 - .80
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- .80
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .69 .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports. long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 15.00 - —
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Introducing
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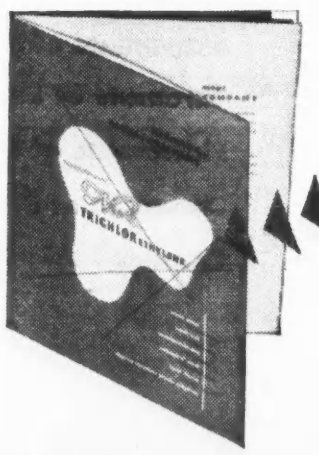
a new and dependable source of supply for TRICHLORethylene

Niagara Alkali Company, widely recognized as one of America's pioneer chemical producers, has now entered into the production of TRICHLORethylene. You are thus assured of a new and highly dependable source of supply for this important degreasing and metal cleaning agent.

NIALK TRICHLORethylene is produced in a new plant recently completed at Niagara Falls, N. Y. This new plant, which readily permits increased production facilities, is completely modern in every respect and utilizes control equipment that will satisfy the most exacting demands for a product of high quality and superior stability.



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60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

Pyroxylin Shavings—Sesame Seed

Pyroxylin shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. 17 - —
USP, bots., dlvd lb. 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .17½ Nom.
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¼ - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .11½ - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 Nom.
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis, lb. .10¾ - —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½ - —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .14½ - —
solid, bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, flask 86.00 - 88.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinindine, NF, V, cryst., cns oz. 2.10 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 2.05 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 1.35 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. 1.00 - —
Quinine ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.07 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.35 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .80½ - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .50¾ - .54½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - .55
tanks lb. .50 - .51

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
Red, cadmium, maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, ogs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11½ - 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½ - 11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼ - .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25½, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —

Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½ - .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Red, para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .23
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .23 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade I, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½ - .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ - .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼ - .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½ - .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼ - —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½ - .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350 - —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, cns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 1.30 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhantany root, bgs lb. .10 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. .75 - .95
powd., bbls lb. .80 - 1.05
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots kilo. 175.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .28½ - —
smaller lots lb. .29 - .30
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .06½ - .07
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .12 - —
5 kilos, fib. dms gram. .13 - —
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .13½ - —

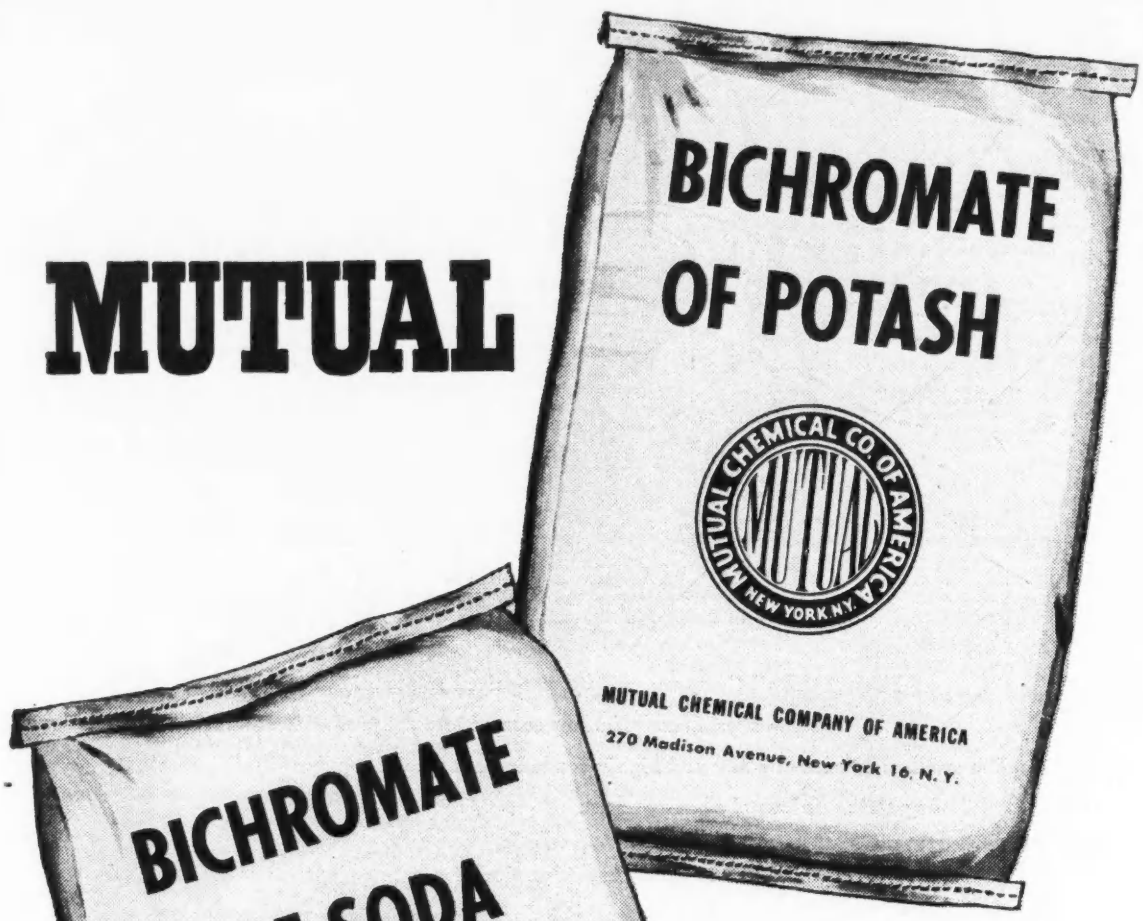
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .36 - .37
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .28 - .30
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 19.00 - 22.50
Safrol, dms lb. .68 - .75
Sage, cyprus, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls lb. .22½ - .23
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .13½ - .14
Spanish, bls lb. .13½ - .14
Syrian, bgs lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs lb. .07½ - .08
Saligenin, ctns., works lb. 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .88 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l. 100 lbs. .93 - 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd ton. 24.00 - 26.00
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 - 14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾

Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns kilo. 190.00 - 200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls lb. .24 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .30 - .31
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .13
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. lb .60 - .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide (see Hyoscine hydrobromide).
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .25¾ - —
smaller lots lb. .26¼ - —
kegs, 5,000 lbs lb. .26¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .26¾ - —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .11 - .14
Pods, bls lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat lb. .16½ - .17
Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .13 - .13½
hulled, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .26 - .27
Salvadorean lb. .14½ - .15
Turkish, yellow lb. .15 - .15½

MUTUAL


BICHROMATE OF POTASH
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
NEW YORK, N.Y.
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
BICHROMATE OF SODA
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
NEW YORK, N.Y.
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Bichromate of Soda
Chromate of Soda
Bichromate of Potash
Chromate of Potash
Chromic Acid

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .65½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .75½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .76 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .78 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .69 - .70
No. 2, bgs lb. .68 - .69
Superfine, bgs, 10 bgs lb. .65 - .66
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .61 - .62
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more

Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill. works ton 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.00 - —

Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb .18½- .20½

Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .71½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms. 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .63¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .63¾- —
500-oz. lots oz. .63¾- —
100-oz. lots oz. .66¼- —

Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .45¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .46½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .47¼- —
250-oz. lots oz. .48 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —

Simaruba bark, bls. lb. .65 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .75 - .80
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 20 00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .43 - .45
Soapbark, bls lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .30

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.32
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 53%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.15 - —

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27

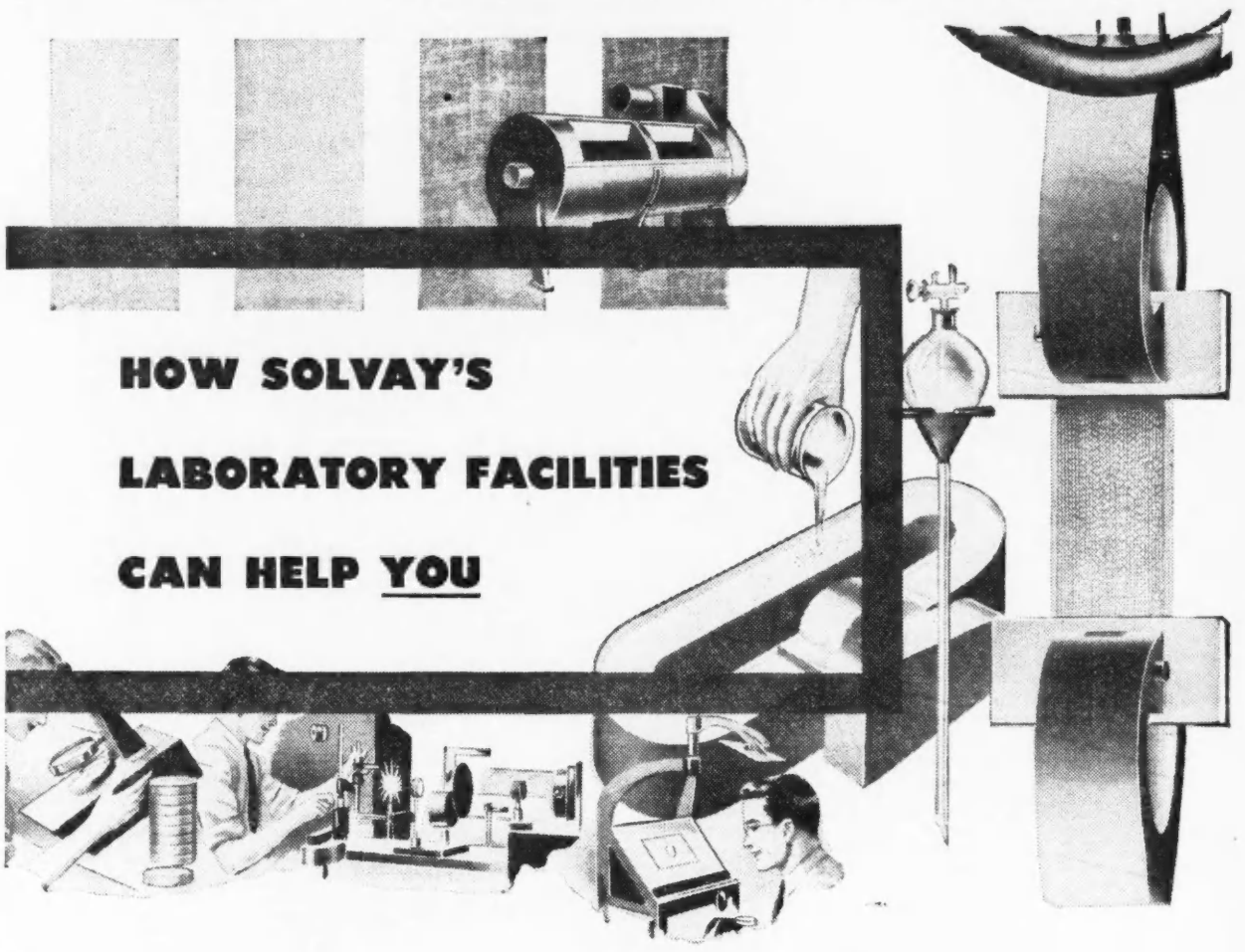
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25

Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more bgs 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, 75%, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.00
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- .11⅞
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, contract, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .10¼
spot, c.l., bgs lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., bgs lb. .11¼- —
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, dms lb. .05¾- .06½
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works. lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .73 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11¾- —
Citrate, USP, VIII, bbls lb. .21½- —
dms. lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 - —
dms. lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .17½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15

Sodium fluoride, white, 98%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Fluoroacetate, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, lb., works lb. 2.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
One oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls., lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. lb. .82 —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- .24
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.72 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .18¾- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb .13 - .15¾

Sodium metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton 184.50 —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. 57 —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½ .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 - .63
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac.whse ton 54.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 51.00 - —
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - 24

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .19 - —
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., dms. lb. .36 - .37
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., ogs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —



HOW SOLVAY'S LABORATORY FACILITIES CAN HELP YOU

Manufacturer ... processor ... convertor—*everyone* needs help sometimes in overcoming a production problem involving alkalies and associated chemicals. And at such times, SOLVAY Laboratory Facilities may be able to help you find the solution.

SOLVAY Laboratory Facilities include special equipment for serving industries that consume SOLVAY products. This equipment is in almost constant use in connection with our studies of problems from industries such as glass, paper, textile, bottling, sanitation, cleaning and laundry. SOLVAY Laboratory Facilities are intended to supplement the work of your own laboratory ... and to offer you additional facilities which your technical department may not have.

Should you run into some difficulty in the utilization of our products—don't hesitate to ask SOLVAY TECHNICAL SERVICE for help. If it involves alkalies or associated products, we are ready to serve you! Write us about your problems in strict confidence—there's no cost or obligation.

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SOLVAY Technical Service
Specialists in Specific Industries

SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

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Sodium Ricinoleate—Talc

Sodium ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1.
100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works
100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turb'd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ton.16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- .06
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, tech., bbls., works lb. .40 - —
USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .14½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd. bbls., c.l., frt. equald
100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 - .12
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 7.50 - —
l.c.l. lb. 8.00 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .24 - .24½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .25 - —
150° F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .24¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
ton lots, works lb. .17¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.61.00 - —
Soybean meal, protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works lb. .20¼- .24
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works lb. .0605- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. 2.95 - —
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.67 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.78 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .0580- .0613
l.c.l. lb. .07½- —
Rice, bgs lb. .10½- .10¾
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs lb. .0593- .0608
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .23
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .64 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls lb. .15½- .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.33
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb.20.00 - —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract. long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export. long ton.22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .10 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .0465- —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .76 - .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., c.l., New York, works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —

The makers of POWCO BRAND products announce the opening of new plant facilities at Huntsville, Alabama, to be operated by JOHN POWELL CHEMICAL COMPANY, subsidiary of John Powell & Co., Inc.

The strategic location of this "insecticide center" will offer additional convenience and greater accessibility of stocks to the agricultural South. Better all-around service to the insecticide industry everywhere will be possible with the expanded plant facilities and modern laboratories at Huntsville.

For *new* leadership in basic insecticide materials—*look to Powell!*

DDT POWDERS AND LIQUIDS
CHLORDANE POWDERS AND LIQUIDS
PYRETHRUM POWDERS AND EXTRACTS
PYRINS
AEROSOL FORMULATIONS
STIMTOX A
PYRISCENTS (insecticide perfumes)
BOTANICALS • ROTENONE • SABADILLA
ANTU
2,4-D AND INPC WEED KILLERS
BHC POWDERS AND LIQUIDS
COTTON DUST CONCENTRATES
TOXAPHENE POWDERS AND LIQUIDS
TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE

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BILLING POWER—THAT'S THE THING!

John Powell & Co., Inc.
ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N.Y.
Sales Offices: Chicago • San Francisco • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia • Fort Worth
Canada: Charles Albert Smith, Ltd., Toronto, Montreal • In Argentina: John Powell y Cia
Representatives in Principal Cities of the World

Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton 26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton 27.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l ton 35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, dlvd. lb. .05 - —
fancy, loose, dlvd lb. .05¼ - —
special, loose, dlvd lb. .04¾ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .06½ - —
50%, dms lb. .08 - .08¼
Tamarinds, bbls lb. .10 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .09 - .09¾
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald gal. .46 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .49 - —
tanks, works gal. .38 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .56 - —
tanks, works gal. .45 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .85 - .95
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .46 - —
dms. lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .90 - .95
powd., bbls., dms lb. .95 - 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .35 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .63 - 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb. .55 - .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testerone propionate, USP, 100 gms. gm. 6.00 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 5.25 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.23
with sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Theophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 7.50 - 7.65
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .34 - .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
futures, bgs lb. .14¾ - .15
Spanish, bls lb. .09½ - .10
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .83 - .89
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., dms., works lb. .71½ - —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 - —
Straits lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20¼
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¼
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½ - .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. gal. .24½ - —
Birmingham, Ala. gal. .23¼ - —
Chicago district gal. .26½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .27 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .24½ - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .23½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —

Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works,
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½ - .25
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va. gal. .25½ - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. lb. .24 - —
truckloads, works lb. .24 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .27 - —
less than tons, works lb. .30 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .38½ - .43
Tributyl citrate, dms lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .57½ - —
smaller containers lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½ - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —

Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10¼ - —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½ - —
zone 4 lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .36½ - .37
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —

Talc, Domestic Fibrous—Tyrothricin

Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½ - .39
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Trisodium pnosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —
Tumeric root, Alleppey, bls, futures, lb. .30 - .31
Haitian lb. .10 - .10¼
Madras, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .50 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - .53
N. Y. whse gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
tanks, works gal. .34 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram. 1.15 - 1.25

NOPCO offers you two kinds of

VITAMIN A for MARGARINE FORTIFICATION

VITAMIN A ACETATE

"All the stability of the ester combined with all the blandness of the alcohol". A remarkably bland food product that will live up to your unitage claims over long periods of time.

VITAMIN A ALCOHOL

An excellent product for use where shelf life is not over 30-45 days. Fulfilling the most exacting requirements for blandness with adequate stability over short periods.

Packed either in bulk or in batch size containers.

Potencies to suit your requirements.

MAKERS OF
Vitamin A Concentrate
Vitamin D Concentrate
Vitamin A and D Concentrates
Vitab* Rice Bran Concentrate
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory-Nopco
dl-Calcium Pantothenate-Nopco
Beta-Alanine
Cholesterol

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NOPCO CHEMICAL COMPANY
Formerly National Oil Products Company
BOSTON • CEDARTOWN, GA. • HARRISON, N. J. • CHICAGO • RICHMOND, CAL.

Urethane, USP—Yeast, Brewers'

U

Urethane, USP, dms ..... lb. 1.75 • —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs ..... lb. 2.55 • —
yellow, kgs ..... lb. 1.65 • —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks.
lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05 • —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N,
bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt.
alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak.,
Okla., S. Dak., Tex.
and east ton 94.00 • —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt.
alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo.,
and west ton 103.00 • —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons,
frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N.
Dak., Okla., S. Dak.,
Tex., and east ton 98.00 • —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo.,
Mont., Wyo., and west ton 107.00 • —
Urea ammonia liquor, A and B
grades, N basis, Belle, W.
Va ton 125.00 • —
C and D grades, same basis,
ton 123.50 • —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .11 • .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .37 • .40
Indian, bls ..... lb. .32 • .34
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 22.50 • 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton 90.00 Nom.
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty
extra lb. .14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns.,
works lb. 7.00 • —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.20 • —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ... lb. 4.25 • 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 4.25 • 5.00
whole, tins ..... lb. 4.00 • 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 4.00 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.05 • —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 • 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb. 3.05 • 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works ..... lb. .30 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 • —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works ... lb. 1.50 • —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units,
mill units. .025 • —
1 billion USP units mill units. .03 • —
less than 1 billion USP units,
mill units. .035 • —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots.,
cns., dms., lots of 2,500
million units or more,
200,000 to 400,000 A units
per gm., 1,000,000 units. .47 • —
400,000 to 750,000 A
units per gm., same
basis, 1,000,000 units. .50 • —
750,000 to 1,000,000 A
units per gm., same
basis, 1,000,000 units. .51 • —
A, natural, alcohol, bots., cns.,
dms., lots of 2,500 million
units or more, 200,000 to
400,000 A units per gm.,
1,000,000 units. .44 • —
400,000 to 750,000 A
units per gm., same
basis, 1,000,000 units. .47 • —
Vitamin A, natural, alcohol, bots.,
cns., dms., lots of 750,000
to 1,000,000 A units per
gm., same basis
1,000,000 units. .48 • —
A, natural, concentrates, (see Oil,
fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000
A units per gm., 1,000,000
units. .55 • —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000
A units per gm., 1,000,000
units. .55 • —
Vitamins, A concentrate (see Oil, fishliver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol,
and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E, (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls ..... lb 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E.
Afr., bgs., ex dock ton 83.00 • —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton 80.00 • —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin,
bbls., works lb. .08½- —
tanks, works lb. .08 • —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex
dock, duty extra lb. .09½- .09¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock,
duty extra lb. .09½- .09¾
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-
crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs ..... lb. .82 • .86
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks,
ex lb. .68 • .69
slabs, bgs. ..... lb. .66 • .67
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .48 • .49
western hemisphere, bgs lb. .52 • .53
refined, yellow, bricks, cs ... lb. .59 • .60
slabs, bgs. ..... lb. .57 • .58
Candelilla, crude ..... lb. .45 • .48
refined, bgs. ..... lb. .50 • .53
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb.
extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton
lots lb. .68 • .70
North Country, No. 2, ton lots
lots lb. .80 • .82
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots . lb. .77 • .79
refined, bgs., ton lots . lb. .82 • .83
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.04 • 1.06
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.02 • 1.04
Powdered carnauba price
same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs.
lb. .16 • .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .18 • .18½
156°-162° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .22 • .23
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .75 Nom.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p.,
ASTM, amber, ctns., 30
tons yearly contract,
group 3, works lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 • .16
black, ctns., 30 tons, same
basis lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, white,
ctns., 30 tons, same basis,
lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 • .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber,
ctns., 30 tons, same basis,
lb. .21¼- —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black,
ctns., 30 tons, same
basis lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 • .21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same
basis lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- .35¼
Montan, crude, dom., drums lb. .33 • .34
imported, drums ..... lb. .28 • .30
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
refined, bgs., ton lots ... lb. .78 • .80
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-
190 m.p., bgs lb. .36 • .38
182-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .31 • .33
171-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .27 • .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs ... lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .28¾- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .48 • .50
182-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .43 • .45
178-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .26½- .27¼
170-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .24¾- .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .33 • .34
cake, cs. ..... lb. .34 • .35
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ... lb. .17 • .36
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.,
50 lbs lb. 2.00 • —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325
mesh, bgs., 40 tons St.
Louis, works ton 11.00 • —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ... ton 19.00 • —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works
ton 13.50 • —
wet-grd., air floated, 99%, 325
mesh, bgs., c.l ton 14.50 • 27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders,
bgs., c.l ton 14.50 —
gilders, bgs., c.l ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l ton 13.00 —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio
works ton 30.00 —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton 25.00 • 31.00
l.c.l. ..... ton 25.00 • 29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ..... ton 18.00 • 20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton 22.00 • 25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural,
bls lb. .06 • .07
rossed, bls ..... lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .16 • .17
rossed, bls ..... lb. .24 • .25
Wild indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 • .31
Wild yam root, bls. ..... lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .15 • .16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works,
East ton 32.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ... ton 40.00 • —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis,
ton 37.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ... ton 45.00 • —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis,
ton 40.00 • 45.00
l.c.l., same basis ... ton 50.00 • 55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .15 • .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.15 • 4.25
Wormwood, leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 • .45

X

Xantorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 • .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ref. dms., c.l., works,
frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 • —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .24 • —
fractions, ref. dms., c.l., same
basis gal. 1.41 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.44 • —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.30 • —
Xylidins, mixed, dms ..... lb. .45 • .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks,
works —
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .26 • —
Birmingham, Ala ..... gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .26 • —
Dangerfield, Tex ..... gal. .27 • —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .25 • —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .24 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .24 • —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .23 • —
Sparrows Point, Md ..... gal. .26 • —
St. Louis, Mo ..... gal. .28 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .23½- —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .28 • —
Woodward, Ala ..... gal. .25 • —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .27 • —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .23½- .25
Petroleum, industrial, 10°, tanks,
works—
Albany, N. Y. ..... gal. .28 • —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .28 • —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .25 • —
Buffalo, N. Y. ..... gal. .28 • —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .27 • —
Detroit, Mich. ..... gal. .28 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .28 • —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .28 • —
Sewall's Point, Va ..... gal. .25½- —
Wood River, Ill ..... gal. .27 • —

Y

Yara, yara, cns ..... lb. 2.00 • 2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units,
per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .44 .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb.
dms lb. .49 .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb.
dms lb. .53 .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb.
dms lb. .57 .59

SPECIFICATIONS					
SERCO	MELTING POINT	PENETRATION 100 GRAMS 77° 5 SECONDS	COLOR NPA	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION NUMBER
212Y	195 - 200	2½ - 5	2½ - 3½	NIL	NIL
510Y	190 - 200	4 - 8	2½ - 3½	NIL	NIL
SEROX	MELTING POINT	PENETRATION 100 GRAMS 77° 5 SECONDS	COLOR NPA	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION NUMBER
66	180 - 185	6 - 8	6 - 8	30 - 40	75 - 90
88	180 - 185	5 - 8	5 - 7	15 - 25	55 - 75

TEXOIL's modern plant and equipment . . . located right in the heart of the great East Texas oil field where nature has deposited one of the world's greatest sources of crude oil, which results in vast deposits of petroleum residuum . . . in combination with TEXOIL's experienced personnel enables us at all times to consistently produce a uniformly high-grade wax. Texoil technicians are available for consultation.

YOUR INQUIRY IS INVITED

KILGORE

Texoil SERVICE COMPANY

MAKERS OF MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAX

M & M BUILDING HOUSTON 2, TEXAS • KILGORE, TEXAS • 141 BROADWAY NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.32	—
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.60	1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.65	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.95	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.32	—
Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.60	1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90	2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141	.0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185	.0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¼	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.93	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.95	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¼
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome	lb.	.24½	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.23	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls	oz.	3.25	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.47	—
NF, dms	lb.	.42	—
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld., E.	lb.	.13½	.17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.16½	.19
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.14	.17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.18½	.20¼
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works	lb.	.10¾	—
precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Purified precip., dms	lb.	.37	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.15	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.55	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.90	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.41½	—
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks.	lb.	1.00	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	.17½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¾	.18¾
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls	lb.	.51½	—
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	.21¾
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	.26½
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.42¼	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	—
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
30%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14⅜	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14⅝	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	.30
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31	.32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	—
precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10¼
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots	lb.	.35	.36
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn. bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.25	6.00
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.65	6.40
flake, 23¼%, Zn. bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	—
powd., 36% Zn. bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	8.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.90	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	.22¼
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
Zinc sulphide, calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	7.90	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ctns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.23	.23½
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43	.45
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, ens., works	lb.	7.00	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.38½	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the April 4 issue of OPD.

G. E. Has New Paint Material

General Electric Company has produced a thin, colorless silicone liquid, known as G-E 81069, to be used in coating materials to eliminate separation of pigments and give a more nearly uniform painted surface. Only one part need be used in 10,000 of certain coating materials, the manufacturer states. Because it is most effective when mixed with paint ingredients at the time of manufacture, G. E. recommends it only to paint producers.

Chiris Names Midwest Agent

Antoine Chiris Company, perfumery materials, New York, has appointed A. C. Drury & Co., Chicago, special representatives for the Chiris concern. Drury will represent in the midwest the Chiris products both imported from France and manufactured in America.

Crandall Pettee Names Bush

Edmund Bush, formerly vice-president and general sales manager of Louis Sherry, has been named general manager of Crandall Pettee Company, maker of fountain syrups, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fats and Oils Prices

—Continued from page 3

utilized for the production of such fats and oils), from the United States or any of its territories and possessions to any foreign country."

The bill states that the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine the prevailing wholesale price of the principal fats and oils produced in the United States and the average parity price of such fats and oils on the thirtieth day following enactment of the bill, and on the first day of each calendar month thereafter.

Zinc Chloride

FOR USE IN—Preserving wood; Finishing paper and textiles; Flameproofing and dyeing textiles; Galvanizing; Manufacturing vulcanized fibre, batteries and glue.

Zinc Sulphate

FOR USE IN—Fertilizers and orchard sprays; dyeing and printing textiles; Electro plating; Electro galvanizing; making rayon, paint, varnish, glue.

At Wheatland, Pa., Maneely Chemical Company has one of the most efficient, modernly equipped chemical plants in the country.

Glass lined vats and equipment and a new process combine to give a new high in uniformity, purity and quality.

Manco

Maneely CHEMICAL COMPANY

Dept. O • 1300 Bankers Securities Bldg. • Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Plant, Wheatland, Pa.

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
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Politicomic Sophistry

Every man, woman, and child in the United States has an "equity" of almost $15 in the government's investment in that biggest of all big businesses—farm subsidization. It is an equity, however, which will never pay any dividends, but which will be subjected repeatedly to assessments as more and more funds are required to keep agriculture a free enterprise—free from all worry about inadequate financial returns on what is done and what is not done.

The newly proposed subsidy system is being characterized by its proponents and by those who think otherwise with all the appellations so common to every discussion of economic matters today. It is most difficult to analyze, let alone to define: there are still too many if's, and's, and but's in it and many more unknown quantities. As near as the scheme of the Secretary of Agriculture, allegedly endorsed by his chief, can be reduced to simple sentences, the government, rather than the consumer, would pay the parity prices set for farm products—the consumer would merely pay the government.

It is argued for the new plan that, by virtue of that omnipotent super-something statute, the law of supply and demand, the prices of farm products would be maintained at always flexible levels which the consumer would find quite a pleasing change from the parity-fixed floors that he has been obliged to climb up to—there has been no such thing as a ground floor, you know. Up to that point, the scheme is fine. But that is not half way to the end.

The marketing of farm products is not to be a free enterprise, with the primary objective of giving the buyer even a fair break. That would not hold the farm vote, which, for some undiscoverable reason, is appraised at several times the value of the vote of the much more numerous paying consumers of farm products. So, the farm prices are still to have a floor—it may be yet another flight of steps higher than now—at the farm. Any hole that is sawed in that floor so that prices in the markets may sag in reaction to the law of supply and demand will be patched up by governmental payment—not with special currency made for the occasion, but out of the public exchecquer's supply of antes made by consumers under the name of taxes.

At that point there are two pictures. One shows the consumer anteing with faithful regularity—and getting maybe a 25 percent dividend by way of not-too-high food prices. The other picture shows the farmer redoubling his efforts to increase the yields of his acres—and the government dealing him out because the hole in the price floor is getting too big. It is not likely that the consumer will continue his anteing after he knows what it means. You see, this new scheme is not, as some of its opponents term it, an attempt to circumvent economic reality. It is a substitute for the subsidy which the consumer has paid directly, found necessary because the consumer is getting wise. It is resorting to that most obnoxious implement of politicomics—the hidden tax. It is expected that the consumer will not see that he is paying the government at least a dollar for saving him a quarter on the cost of farm products. When he gets suspicious, he will be told that, not he, but the high-bracket taxpayers, including the corporations, are putting up the difference. Then he will have to learn that what those others pay—it will not be all the cost—goes into the prices of the things they make and sell, which he has to buy.

If the farmer must sponge more or less of his living off the government—the truth of that has not been demonstrated—it is much more honest that the consumer pay his share in the cost of what he buys. The hidden-tax method is political flimflamming. And it costs at least as much.

Intimidation of Justice

The judicial system of the United States has been put on notice that the price of its daring to interfere with the jurisdiction of organized labor over a man's getting a job will be a nationwide strike. This very peculiar exemplification of the processes which are becoming typical of various aspects of the highly touted American democracy came out in a recent hearing in the congressional consideration of what sort of labor laws this country should have—or will stand. A spokesman for the CIO maritime unions declared that those groups would not take any court ruling that put a ban on the clearly undemocratic hiring hall. If such a ruling were issued, the would-be dictator of American justice warned, the maritime unions would all go out on strike.

It is time that the United States of America had labor legislation that would put an end to the supergovernmental attitudes and activities of certain dictatorial individuals and groups in organized labor. The laws which have to do with the rights and privleges of labor in relation to the rights and privileges of the people of the United States have not long been at all regardful of the latter. Insofar as the newer statutes have essayed a better equitableness, they have been flouted by the union overlords openly or by subterfuge. The latest manifestations of this contempt have gradually increased in arrogance, until now they come as publicly proclaimed attempts to intimidate justice.

The hiring-hall system violates every principle of individual freedom within the structure of the constitutional government of this country. Why it was ever permitted to come into existence and to remain is one of the numerous questions in Federal labor policies and practices, for which no answer can be found in political logic. The system was banned, along with other varieties of the closed shop, by the Taft-Hartley act. The ban, in common with others in the same statute, has not been rigorously applied. A NLRB ruling against the system is to be tested in a Federal appellate court early in June. It is that action at which the intimidating threat was primarily directed.

If this country is ever to achieve the full functioning of a government by laws, it must become inflexibly insistent upon unqualified respect for its laws and for the system of their enforcement. There may, in some instances, be a prerequisite that the laws be made deserving of respect. In the sense of the ideal, some improvements might well be made in some areas of the judicial system. In neither direction does any need exist for less insistence that labor neither be given nor be permitted to assume any special privilege of exemption from the generally applicable provisions of the laws of the land. The time has long since come when labor's contempt of and threats against law and order should be dealt with exactly as they deserve. They are among the most subversive actions to which the democratic structure of the United States government is exposed.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

Secretary Krug's plan for a government-sponsored synthetic fuels industry, but it hasn't been dissipated entirely. Secretary Krug is still beating the drums for his program, but he is having to carry the ball almost alone.

At one time, Congress was very much in favor of doing something immediately toward building up an industry with government funds. It was willing to give private industry 120 days to get construction started, and if it failed to do so the government would step in and do the job. More realistic heads prevailed, however, and with the easing of supplies of petroleum the demands for the new industry subsided.

While Mr. Krug is still promoting the synthetic program, it is believed he would be satisfied with pilot-scale operations instead of commercial production, because the problem now is largely one of how much money can be got from Congress. With crude petroleum supplies now so great, Congress isn't for building up a new industry overnight.

Guide to Better Working

Increased emphasis by American employers on the personnel relationship between employer and employee is urged in a "Personnel Practices Guide," just issued by the Labor Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The guide briefly sets forth tested basic principles of personnel policy deemed to be of primary importance in the field of employer-employee relations.

"The purpose of this statement," the committee says, "is to set forth principles applicable to people at their work in enterprises large and small, and designed to give recognition to the importance of employees and to increase their personal happiness and efficiency. In the direction of any business enterprise, management should give recognition to the intrinsic worth and dignity of the individual employee, his need for personal recognition and his right to the fullest practicable personal satisfaction and development of his abilities."

The message contained in the guide is a good one. People work best when they work willingly, and the performance of employees is, in large measure, dependent on the character of leadership, supervision and treatment that employees receive from management.

Congressional Inconsiderateness

Trade association representatives here in Washington are becoming concerned over the manner in which congressional committees have been conducting their hearings recently. They fear that, if the trend continues, it may make it extremely difficult to get top officials of industry to come to Washington to present their cases before Congress.

The complaint has been directly chiefly at the house post office committee now considering the recommendations of the Postmaster-General for higher second-class postage rates. It appears that, whenever one of the big-name publishers take the stand to oppose the increase, the first thing the freshmen members of the committee want to know is his salary, the salary of other executives, and how many there are making above a certain level.

Another complaint charges a lack of interest by the committees in the testimony, as evidenced by the small attendance of the members. One instance is cited of a witness who traveled all the way from the West coast to find that he wasn't to be heard until seven o'clock in the evening, with only one member in attendance.

The Farmer in the Dough

Contrasts in some of the financial conditions of agriculture during and after the two world wars are summarized briefly by Norman J. Wall, head of the Division of Agricultural Finance in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture. He notes:—

From January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1919, farm mortgage debt increased from $4,991,000,000 to $7,137,000,000 or 43 percent. During the same period non-real-estate debt owed to banks increased from $1,606,000,000 to $2,662,000,000, about 66 percent.

In contrast, total indebtedness by farmers fell during World War II (1940-45) by $1,900,000,000 or 20 percent. The decline in the total debt owed by farmers reversed in 1946, but so far, despite towering increases in farm assets, farm debt remains only slightly above that of 1940 but much below the level of 1919.

The assets of agriculture, as of January 1, 1949, totaled $130,000,000,000, compared with $54,000,000,000 in 1940. This increase, Mr. Wall says, resulted primarily from markup in prices that accompanied our war-engendered inflation. But the figure also includes an increase from $4,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 in liquid assets—deposits, currency, and bonds.

Drug and Spice Farming

Anyone thinking of growing drug or condiment crops for profit will be well advised to read first the Department of Agriculture's new farmers' bulletin on the subject, a publication with an introduction that is as much a warning to the uninformed as it is a helping hand to the experienced. Be sure of a market, it warns, before growing any of these crops on more than a purely experimental scale.

The author, A. F. Sievers, principal biochemist in the Division of Tobacco, Medicinal, and Special Crops at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., says:—"Problems in the cultivation of such crops are probably more difficult and more numerous than those encountered in the production of many others. These crops are subject to as many disease hazards and other risks as those generally grown and are similarly affected by variations in soil and climatic conditions. They require intelligent care and handling and, on the whole, more hand labor. They are subject to the same laws of supply and demand, and their products must conform to the consumer's fancy and to definite trade requirements. Only people in the most favored circumstances for growing, harvesting and handling such special crops will find production profitable, even in times of good prices."

These things said, the bulletin (Production of Drug and Condiment Plants, F. B. 1999) launches into a discussion of the fundamentals of propagation, culture, harvesting, processing and marketing, and gives cultivation and trade details alphabetically on about sixty species — from aconite to wormwood. Copies may be obtained free from members of Congress or from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25.

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index declined to 228.9 last week, compared with 230.3 in the preceding week, 232.2 a month ago and 208.3 for the corresponding week in 1948. The acid index was also lower at 122.0, against 122.8 for the previous week 122.8 a month ago and 119.7 for the corresponding period last year. All price revisions were downward and included glacial and commercial grades of acetic acid, copper, copper sulphate, quicksilver, salt cake, sodium tungstate and prime western zinc slabs. The decline in copper sulphate was the result of lower producing costs occasioned by the recent reduction in the metal. The other declines were the result of efforts to stimulate new buying interest to move increasing stocks.

Domestic production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals for February, 1949, were generally lower than those recorded in January and about the same as February, 1948, according to the Bureau of the Census. Decreases from January, 1949, quantities were reported for 28 of the 35 chemicals included in the Bureau's monthly survey, while increases were noted for four. Seventeen of the 35 chemicals were produced in larger quantities during February, 1949, than in the same month in 1948 while 15 were produced in smaller volume.

Of the heavy tonnage chemicals, production gains over the preceding month were registered only for synthetic ammonium sulphate. The February output, 60,975 tons represented an all-time monthly high and exceeded by about 15 percent the previous high of 52,836 tons reached in December, 1948.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.7 percent for the week ending April 16, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 87.4 in the preceding week and 100.4 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammoniac, Sal — Dry-battery manufacturers have thrown increased interest in white granular and it is stated that the month of April will record larger sales than any of the preceding months in 1949. Market position steady with prices unchanged.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Buying interest has shown no unusual activity during the past month. The market situation is quiet with small lot sales to the cracker bakeries about the best that can be reported.

Chlorine—Production has met consuming requirements during the month although stocks have shown no tendency to accumulate extensively in this area. It is expected that a seasonal increase for water purification will develop shortly and this may have a tightening influence on the supply position. Meanwhile, tankcars and cylinders have continued available for prompt shipment at former prices. February production of chlorine gas amounted to 136,461 tons, compared with 152,838 in January and 116,143 in February 1948.

Copper Sulphate—Priced lower as a result of the late decline in copper. Buying interest still moderate with small lot transactions predominating both for agriculture and industry. No new export business reported. Crystals 99 percent in bags, carlots works $7.00 per 100 pounds, l.c.l. $7.25 to $8 monohydrated in drums, carlots delivered $11.90 per 100 pounds, tribasic, dealers, in bags, carlots, works, 18.15c. per pound and l.c.l 20½c. to 21c. works.

Nickel Sulphate — Maintenance of production along more regular lines has placed the market in better shape. Shipments are still behind schedule but prospects for leveling off platir.g requirements within another month appeared favorable. Consuming demand has shown signs of relaxation from the high level established earlier in the year.

Potash, Caustic — Supplies of the dry forms have increased this month with demand spotty. The liquid has continued fairly active with the soap factories the largest buyers. All grades have remained available for prompt shipment.

Potassium Carbonate—Demand for calcined and hydrated was not as active at the close as at the beginning of the month. The glass specialty trade was the largest buyer. Liquid has found a slow market for textile use.

Potassium Chlorate — Buying interest has shown improvement during the month with aggregate sales running slightly under the seasonal average. Prospects, however, appeared favorable toward a further expansion in purchases from the match factories.

Salt—Based on reports from producers representing a large proportion of the total evaporated and solar salt production in the continental United States, shipments for the month of February were as follows: medium grainer 30,368 tons, vacuum pan 85,278, packers 482, blocks 16,172, table 26,429 and solar 43,273, making a total of 202,002 tons, compared with 206,828 in the preceding month.

Salt Cake — Lower prices have been made effective for this chemical. Bulk in carlots delivered is quoted at $24 to $26 per ton, according to seller. Demand from the kraft-paper mills relaxed during the first quarter but has shown some improvement this month.

Soda Ash—Consumers could purchase carlots of light and dense soda ash for prompt or immediate shipment during the past month. Less than carlot quantities have been subjected to competitive influences which have resulted in some irregularity of prices. According to trade reports, production has been adjusted to keep the market in balance. Production in February was placed at 185,797 tons of light ash, compared with 205,400 in the preceding month and 191,173 in February 1948. Output of dense ash was 96,371 tons in February, against 110,102 in January and 111,097 in February last year. Natural production in February was 15,969 tons, against 17,133 in January over 23,402 in February 1948.

Soda, Caustic — Supply situation has continued easy with immediate and prompt shipments available in both liquid and dry forms. Carlot prices firm with l.c.l quantities subject to price shading under competitive pressure. February production of liquid by the electrolytic process was 134,880 tons, compared with 150,994 in January and 112,669 in February 1948. Output of solid was 27,130 tons in February, compared with 28,161 in the preceding month and 21,262 in February last year. Lime-soda process registered 53,493 tons of liquid in February, against 58,897 in January and 61,024 in February 1948. Output of solid by this process was 18,841 tons in February, compared with 22,670 in January and 20,264 in February last year.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Production of refined in February amounted to 11,825 tons, compared with 13,346 tons in the preceding month and 14,191 in February, 1948. Stocks have continued adequate to meet the current extent of consuming demand.

Sodium Chlorate—Supply situation has tightened a bit with the agricultural season getting under way. Demand has increased and the movement is running close to the seasonal average. Prompt shipments were still available at former price levels.

Sodium Formate—Stocks meeting demand without difficulty. It was stated that the leather trade has not shown any unusual interest of late and sales have been confined to actual requirements.

Sodium Tungstate — Priced lower at $1.20 to $1.25 per pound in kegs, depending upon the quantity involved. Demand has shown no unusual activity of late and the market has reflected the slower movement of pigments. Stocks are readily available for prompt shipment.

Acids

Acetic—Lower prices have been established for glacial. Producers list tankcars

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Copper, 1½c. per lb.
Copper sulphate, crystals, $1.10 per 100 lbs.
monohydrate, $1.40 per 100 lbs.
tribasic, 4.60c. per lb.
Glacial acetic acid, tankcars, $1.10 per 100 lbs.
Quicksilver, $3 per flask.
Salt cake, $3 per ton, bulk.
Sodium tungstate, 5c. per lb.
Zinc metal, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
228.9	230.3	232.2	208.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.0	122.8	122.8	119.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

at $7.50 per 100 pounds works. Drums in carlots are priced at $9.00 and l.c.l. at $9.50. Demand has been irregular with the sales volume down. Prices of the commercial grades ranging from 28 percent to 80 percent are being revised to lower levels, along with glacial CP and USP.

Hydrofluoric — Supply situation remained favorable for immediate or prompt shipments for domestic use. February production of anhydrous and technical amounted to 4,807,000 pounds, compared with 5,322,000 in the preceding month and 4,192,000 in February, 1948.

Muriatic—Stocks meeting demand without difficulty. Production in February amounted to 38,184 tons, compared with a revised total of 39,378 in January and 33,940 in February last year.

Nitric — Consumer requirements have been covered readily. February production amounted to 90,545 tons, against 97,854 in January and 100,546 in February, 1948.

Oxalic—Market supply situation has improved enough to allow producers to consider additional orders calling for prompt shipment. Consuming demand has lost a lot of its former urgency. Prices were unchanged.

Sulphuric—Gross production in February amounted to 868,584 tons and included 221,786 tons made by the chamber process and 646,798 by the contact process. The amount of fortified spent acid was 46,404 tons. Gross production in January was 964,506 tons and in February a year ago, output registered 893,440 tons. Supplies have not proved a problem this month, with immediate and prompt shipment readily obtainable.

Tungstic—Prompt shipments available at $2.20 to $2.40 per pound in kegs for technical and $2.90 to $3.25 per pound for C.P. Both grades quoted f.o.b. the works.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum — Shipments of aluminum wrought products, continuing the downward trend which started in November 1948, totaled 110,000,000 pounds in February, lower than for any month since August 1947 when shipments amounted to 102,000,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. The current month's shipments were 8 percent below the 119,000,000 pounds shipped in January and 19 percent lower than the February 1948 shipments of 136,000,000 pounds. Shipments for the first 2 months of 1949 amounted to 229,000,000 pounds, 17 percent below the shipments for the same period in 1948.

Primary aluminum production in January totaled 53,356 short tons, approximately the same as December output, according to the Bureau of Mines. Month-end stocks of primary aluminum at reduction plants increased 31 percent to 17,310 tons, the largest quantity reported since November 1947. Although prices of secondary ingot were about 8 cents a pound higher than corresponding grades of primary ingot on January 1, 1949, those of secondary ingot were cut from 1.5 to 2.0 cents a pound during the month. Prices of most aluminum-base scrap items fell about 1.0 cent a pound.

Copper — Supplies at 20c. per pound appeared sufficient to meet the current reduced demand. The market position was described as easy with an additional decline noted in the price of scrap to a new low for the year.

Lead—Slight increase in buyer interest was noted at the late decline although transactions did not exceed the limit of current requirements.

Accentuated by the threat of possible lead shortages resulting from unpredictable work stoppages, an accelerated program of defense construction, and Government requirements for the strategic stock pile, consumer demand for lead remained high throughout 1948, according to the Bureau of Mines. As a result, the market quotation for lead advanced three times during the year to establish new record highs and a sellers' market continued to prevail within the industry. With the elimination of a 30,000-ton potential gain in domestic mine production in 1948 through work stoppages in certain mining areas which in turn limited domestic refinery output, there was an increasing demand for lead from secondary and foreign sources. Recovery from secondary sources remained above 500,000 tons and surpassed domestic mine output for the third successive year. Total imports of lead were 50 percent greater in 1948 than in 1947 owing in part to the desire for American dollars abroad and to the suspension of lead import duties beginning on July 1, 1948.

Refined primary lead made available for shipment to domestic consumers totaled approximately 699,000 tons in 1948, a 2-percent gain over the comparable figure of 681,981 tons in 1947. The overall consumption of primary, antimonial, and secondary lead in the United States in 1948 is estimated at 1,106,000 tons.

Manganese Ore—A quota of 100,000 long tons of manganese ore was allocated for exportation from India to the United States during the quarter ended March 31, according to information received from the Government of India. The second-quarter quota is expected to be announced very soon.

Quicksilver—Buying interest continued

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quiet last week with scarcely any business of importance to note. The price range was lower at $83 to $86 per flask. Importations included 1,500 flasks from Yokohoma.

San Francisco—The quicksilver market was fairly tight here this week. However, price was dropped. Metal was quoted at $87 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver — Market situation remained steady with demand and supply evenly divided. The official closing price was 71½c. per ounce New York.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Feb. 14, 1949—71½c.	Feb. 14, 1949—43⅛d.
Low	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42⅛d.

Tin Scrap—In tin-base scrap, December receipts were slightly lower than in November but use of tin scrap and residues more than doubled. Most of the increase in consumption was in scruff and dross, although there was greater use of all tin-base scrap during the month. Stocks decreased almost 4 percent from 1,372 to 1,318 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Zinc—Priced lower at 13c. per pound, East St. Louis basis. This is the fourth downward revision since March 23, and shows a total of 4c. per pound. It was stated there was no unusual buying interest at the lower price level.

A slight gain of 3 percent in the use of slab zinc in December reflects increases in zinc consumption by all industry groups excepting galvanizers and rolling mills, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the major industry groups manufacturers of brass and bronze products reported the largest increase of 13 percent.

Receipts of slab zinc at consumers' plants were 77,812 tons or 10 percent above the November total and the highest quantity received during any month since December, 1946. Largely responsible for this gain were increases of 21 percent and 16 percent in the quantities of zinc received at brass mills and galvanizers, respectively.

Zinc 1948 Production Off 1 Percent from 1947

Domestic slab zinc production in 1948 dropped slightly more than 1 percent from the peacetime record high output established in 1947, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines. Production from domestic ores increased 8 percent to the highest level since 1944, the agency said, but the use of foreign ore declined.

Total domestic production was estimated at 850,300 short tons, compared with 862,037 tons in 1947. Demand remained high and estimated consumption reached 804,325 tons, compared with 786,360 tons in 1947, the report continued. Salient statistics of the industry for 1948, as compared with 1947, are as follows, in short tons:—

	1948	1947
Supply—		
Stocks at primary smelters Jan. 1	67,046	175,513
Stocks at secondary plants Jan. 1	1,601	756
Production—primary	796,300	862,495
secondary	53,500	59,542
Imports of slab zinc	93,337	72,389
Total available	1,012,284	1,110,695
Withdrawn—		
Exports of slab zinc	65,756	106,669
Shipments to government account	57,598	140,230
Stocks at primary smelters Dec. 31	19,282	67,046
Stocks at secondary plants Dec. 31	1,566	1,601
Total withdrawn	144,202	315,546
Available to consumers	868,082	795,149

Filtration Engineers Forms Division

Filtration Engineers, Inc., Newark, N. J., has formed a filtration fabrics division to supply selected long life synthetic filter cloths for all types of filters and filter presses. The new division will operate independently of the parent organization.

Pennsalt Advances Roberts

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Cecil B. Roberts product supervisor of its B-K division. Mr. Roberts has been sales representative for the division in the southwestern states for the past eight years.

Owens-Corning Appoints Smith to New Sales Post

The Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, has appointed E. W. Pat Smith special assistant to its general sales manager. In this capacity Mr. Smith will work with the company's branch offices and sales divisions on the distribution of products into industrial, building and related fields. He was formerly vice-president for sales of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, and previously served in sales capacities with the Johns-Manville Corporation and Certain-teed Products Corporation.

Du Pont Nylon Plant Sets New Safety Record

A new safety record, covering a period of eighthy-two months with no lost-time injuries, has been set by the nylon plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. at Martainsville, Va. The achievement is the best no-injury record known to the National Safety Council, it was said. It broke the mark of 18,871,795 man hours over a period of sixty-six months which had been set in 1945 by du Pont's nylon plant at Seaford, Del.

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Am. Potash Technical Head

Russell W. Mumford has been appointed vice-president in charge of technical operations of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, to succeed Samuel Cottrell, who has resigned. Mr. Mumford, who joined the company in 1920, has served as director of research, assistant plant manager, consulting engineer, vice-president, California manager, and a director of the company.

Monarch Changes Name

Monarch Cleaning Chemicals, Inc., is the new name of the Minneapolis firm formerly known as the Monarch Soap & Chemical Company. H. J. Schwappach, president of the company, explained that since the company engages in the manufacture and sale of cleaning and sanitizing materials for the dairy industry and the product soap has no place in the cleaning picture in that industry, the change in name was deemed advisable.

Ansul Produces Film

The Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., has produced a sound-slide film entitled "Solids in Refrigeration Systems," which portrays the chemical and physical changes that cause trouble in refrigeration systems.

Alkali, Chlorine Industry 1947 Statistics Reported

Manufacturers in the alkalies and chlorine industry shipped products valued at $203,600,000 during 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is an increase of 105 percent over the $101,900,000 value of products reported by this industry in 1939, when the last census of Manufacturers was taken.

Value added by manufacture in the industry during 1947 amounted to $113,900,000, an increase of 67 percent over the value added in 1939. Value added by manufacture is calculated by subtracting cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work from the value of products.

Production worker employment in the industry averaged 15,017 in 1947 as compared with 10,516 in 1939. Wages paid to production workers increased 177 percent, from $16,400,000 in 1939 to $45,500,000 in 1947. The industry's expenditures for new plant and equipment during 1947 totaled $56,400,000.

Mathieson Gets Loan

The Mathieson Chemical Corporation has concluded arrangements with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for a twenty-year loan of $20,000,000. Proceeds were used to pay off bank loans of $11,000,000, to retire a loan of $4,000,000 of the Southern Acid & Sulphur Company, and to add about $5,000,000 to the working capital of the company.

Trade Briefs

Musk exports from Shanghai to the United States during 1948 totaled fifty-five pounds, valued at $8,136.

Dr. James P. Fugassi has been named to full professorship in chemistry at Carnegie Institute of Technology, and Dr. Frederick N. Rhines has been appointed to a similar post in the department of metallurgical engineering.

Morten Bycoffe, of the Cosmos Shipping Company, New York, N. Y., is in Venezuela, visiting clients in Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Barquisimeto, Ciudad Boliver, San Cristobal, Guanta and Carapuano. He is making his headquarters in the company's branch office at Caracas.

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N. E. Fertilizer Conference Program Set for May 3-4

The annual New England Fertilizer Conference will be held in Amherst, Mass., on May 3 and 4. F. J. Sievers, director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, will preside over the daytime sessions, which will start in the afternoon of May 3.

Ford S. Prince, University of New Hampshire, will speak on the "1949 Green Pastures Program," followed by Douglas B. Kitchel, who will discuss "Green Pastures Program As I See It." Mack Drake and W. G. Colby, University of Massachusetts, will discuss the "New Forage Crop Research Program for Massachusetts," followed by a panel discussion of forage crop management.

Panel participants will be Richard F. Talbot, University of Maine; Joseph B. Kelly, University of Vermont; Ralph W. Donaldson, University of Massachusetts; John E. Ladd, Rhode Island State College; B. A. Brown, University of Connecticut; Mr. Prince and Mr. Kitchel.

Russell Coleman, president of the National Fertilizer Association, will be prinicpal speaker at the dinner meeting on May 3. He will speak on "A Challenge to the Fertilizer Producer and Consumer."

At the morning session on May 4 T. R. Swanback, Tobacco and Vegetable Substation, Windsor, Conn., will speak on "New Developments in Tobacco Production," and Karol Kucinski, University of Massachusetts, will discuss "The Imoptrance of Magnesium for Crops." In a third paper Dale Sieling, University of Massachusetts, will discuss "Soil Phosphorus and Organic Matter."

Kellogg Co. Elects Hanford Vice-President

The M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, has elected Dr. W. E. Hanford a vice-president. He will continue to serve as director of petroleum and chemical research, a post he has occupied since January, 1948. Dr. Hanford joined the Kellogg organization in 1946 after having served as director of research of the General Aniline & Film Corporation.

The company has also appointed John W. Copenhaver head of a research group at its petroleum and chemical research laboratory in Jersey City, N. J. He was also associated with the General Aniline & Film Corporation before joining Kellogg.

Pennsalt Has Two New Products

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has introduced two new products for the laundry and dry cleaning industry. They are "Sparkette," a detergent for laundry operation, and "Erusto Energex," an energized desoiler for dry cleaning. Service bulletins entitled "How to Simplify Washroom Operations," describing "Sparkette," and "How to Dry Clean Economically," describing "Erusto Energex," may be obtained from the company.

Emulsol Issues Bulletin

The Emulsol Corporation, Chicago, has published a technical bulletin describing "Emcol H-74," its high concentrate type emusifier for chlordane and toxaphene. Copies may be obtained by requesting technical bulletin 27 from the company at 59 East Madison street, Chicago 3, Ill.

Arkell & Smiths Advances Peterson

Arkell & Smiths, multiwall paper bag manufacturers, Canajoharie, N. Y., has appointed H. C. Peterson assistant sales manager. H. S. Hollingsworth has been named to succeed Mr. Peterson as sales manager in the metropolitan New York area.

Innis, Speiden Assigns Barton

The insecticide sales division of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, has added Richard H. Barton to its staff and has assigned him to its Philadelphia branch. He will cover southeastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, and the states of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Hyman Issues Chlordane Data

Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Colo., has published a revised technical suppliment number 203-C, entitled "Control of Livestock Parasites with Chlordane." Copies may be obtained upon request to the company.

Am. Cyanamid Holds Meeting

A summary of developments that took place during the last year and a preview of new products were presented by the personnel of the Stamford, Conn., research laboratories of American Cyanamid Company at a recent three-day meeting of the paper chemicals department, held at Stamford. Attending were members of the New York sales office, district managers from the field, the paper chemicals laboratory staff and the sales and service representatives from various sections of the country.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: March

	Equivalent tons March 1949	March 1948	Jan.-Mar. 1949
Virginia	141,575	131,847	340,025
North Carolina	333,876	321,290	957,822
South Carolina	246,566	146,385	617,600
Georgia	380,792	242,605	747,288
Florida	88,699	99,328	329,272
Alabama	193,824	150,262	441,900
Tennessee	60,803	47,237	123,698
Arkansas	50,064	23,102	116,674
Texas	106,513	73,912	197,656
Oklahoma	26,800	16,027	54,700
Total South	1,629,512	1,251,995	3,926,633
Indiana	97,221	62,955	230,914
Kentucky	71,468	66,317	252,203
Missouri	98,886	54,020	215,192
Kansas	24,752	4,665	54,931
Total Midwest	292,327	187,957	753,240
Grand total	1,921,839	1,439,952	4,679,873

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Agricultural Chemicals

Demand for contract shipments of ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and potash remained at a high level last week. Some additional color was given to the potash market by the announcement of contract prices for the 1949-1950 season by a major producer. There was no significent change in quotations for the different grades of muriate, manure salts or in the listings of discounts. The supply outlook for potash is considered favorable with increased tonnage expected to level off demand during the coming season. Production of domestic sodium nitrate has also been increased and acidulators appear to be in a position to take care of any superphosphate requirements that materialize. International allocation of nitrogen fertilizers will be discontinued after June 30, 1949, although present allocations will remain in force until that date.

No unusual activity could be noted in packing-house byproducts. Prices for dried blood and tankage remained unchanged in a quiet market with the feed trade apparently satisfied to take advantage of the relatively low prices prevailing for oilseed meals. Production of castor pomace has been cutback by the reduced castor oil output. Low priced menhaden oil has discouraged early fishing operations, and sales of menhaden scrap and meal on a when and if basis have been restricted. Some hoof meal was available at former price levels without attracting buyers' attention.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Continued tight for prompt shipment, with the contract movement keeping stocks from accumulating at supply points. It looked as though demand will be sustained at a high level over the next two months.

Bone Meal—Has remained definitely short for prompt shipment during the past few weeks. Production of both raw and steamed has been insufficient to meet requirements and the market's position has continued firm and tight.

Castor Pomace—Cutback production has prevented any additional offerings from reaching the open market. Shipments during the past week were confined to contract consumers.

Dried Blood—Relatively quiet with not enough pressure to force a change in prices. Stocks were light with demand lighter. The feed trade has not shown much interest in this material since the price decline in vegetable oil meals.

Fish Meal—Rather inactive last week with no more when and if sales reported, and the outlook for new production not too encouraging owing to the low prevailing price of menhaden oil.

Hoof Meal—Offered at $7 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis, without attracting buyers. The last sale was made at this figure several weeks ago.

Sodium Nitrate—Consuming demand has remained active enough to absorb available stocks of domestic and imported nitrate readily. It is stated that demand is holding at a high seasonal level with no permanent easement in sight at present.

Tankage—Sellers named $8 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago without attracting active buying interest from the feed trade. Limited production has prevented any over-flow of stocks on the market.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—While the supply situation remained tight in some supply sources, there was easement in others with stocks available for immediate and prompt shipments. Strike at one plant has broadened demand. It was stated that an export inquiry for 100,000 tons for shipment to Germany has been covered from producers here and in South Africa. The latter country is said to be in a position to compete seriously for European trade where dollars are available.

Superphosphate — Normal superphosphate production amounted to approximately 747,000 short tons for February, 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census. This is a one percent increase over the previous month but the sixth consecutive month during which production has failed to equal the output figure for the corresponding month a year ago. Shipments were 20 percent higher for February than January and 7 percent above February, 1948. Stocqs on hand declined 12 percent during the month.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	74.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Potashes

One of the major producers has announced prices for 1949-1950 at the same levels as prevailed in 1948-1949. The price for highgrade muriate will be 37½c. per unit of K_2O for 62-63 percent, and the same price for granular muriate, 48-52 percent K_2O. Manure salts, run-of-mine, 20 percent K_2O, will be 20c. per unit of K_2O. All prices are for carlot shipments f.o.b. seller's plant, Carlsbad, New Mexico. On high grade muriate only freight will be equalized on basis of 62 percent K_2O. Usual discounts will prevail and shipments will cover the period extending from June 1, 1949, to May 31, 1950.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles—The agricultural chemical market was steady. Prices were unchanged, supplies good. Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $73.50 per ton, f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. this city, and $89.30 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $56 in bags; Canadian material, same, f.o.b. this city. Blood meal, $7 to $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $65 for steamed 1/30 meal. Fish meal, $180 to $186 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles for 60 percent California sardine meal. Nitrate of soda, $56 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles harbor, $5 off for bulk. Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona basis, bags additional. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, in bulk, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20, f.o.b. this city in bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground, 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Small lot buying has continued to feature the insecticide market although it was asserted that more inquiries were gradually being received for round quantities. Repercussions resulting from the new rule for labeling DDT products were visible and were expected to assume a more definite state in the near future. Indications were that purchases by certain trades would diminish but it was not expected that its big use in cotton sprays would be reduced. In one quarter it was stated there had been a shift in demand from DDT to the chlorinated methoxy type of compounds for insecticide use. Another supplier asserted that any curtailment in household consumption would likely be offset by increased use in the cotton-south. The market was not too steady under the confusion that has developed. The list price was 32c. per pound in carlots and 33c. for less, while rumors of price shading were current in the trade. There was no announcement of a price change in lead arsenate, but copper sulphate was lower and the position of zinc sulphate has been weakened by the late decline in the metal. It was reported that calcium arsenate consumption will be substantially reduced as a result of the substitution of benzene-hexachloride and other new synthetics. Sulphur for dusting has remained in active demand with shipments running above the seasonal average.

Pyrethrum — Pyrethrum is being produced in Tanganyika in the northern and southern highlands provinces. The 1948 crop totaled 259 metric tons, according to final estimates of the Department of Agriculture of the Territory.

Sulphur

Production of native sulphur in February was placed at 351,086 long tons by the Bureau of Mines, a reduction of nearly 15 percent from the 416,678 long tons registered in the preceding month. Mine shipments increased 16 percent over January. Producers' stocks on February 28 were 3,234,481 long tons, compared with 3,274,313 on January 31 and 3,348,462 on February 29, 1948.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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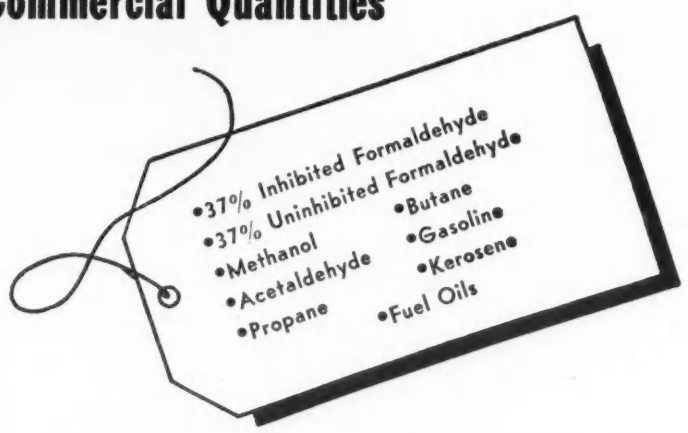

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Petroleum Derivatives

Butane was lower in last week's market, as were a wide variety of aliphatic-aromatic blends. All aliphatics except lacquer diluent were up one-half cent throughout Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida in line with a similar gasoline advance in those states.

Although prices on pure toluol and xylol averaged one cent lower than two weeks earlier, calls for these petroleum products were still slight. Meanwhile, two makers announced reductions on blends in amounts ranging from one-half cent to 2½ cents per gallon.

A one-half-cent-rise in aliphatics, which gained general acceptance in many Southeastern states during the week, resulted in a confused situation at some points. At Baton Rouge, for example, sellers marketing in Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida went along with the increase. Suppliers in other Southeastern states held firm. Butane, however, was down another one cent per gallon, as supplies continued easy and inquiry was slow. Paraffin was steady in price and freer in supply. White mineral oil and petrolatum were similarly in excellent availability.

The Texas Railroad Commission cut May oil allowables by 54,079 barrels daily, the fifth consecutive reduction in Texas crude production this year. There was no change in the number of operating days. East Texas will continue on a seventeen-day schedule, while other fields will operate for nineteen days. At the same time, a reversal of the gasoline trend was reported in the midcontinent, with one maker lowering the Kansas price one cent per gallon.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—While the market for pure aromatics was steadying at lower listings following changeover to an f.o.b. works basis, schedules on a variety of aliphatic-aromatic blends were reduced. Meanwhile, reductions averaging 1c. per gallon, which were applied to petroleum toluol and xylol during the previous week, became general throughout the trade last week. However, there was little or no improvement in demand. Buyers, particularly those in the protective coatings industry, were still loathe to do any forward purchasing. Orders were, therefore, limited to quantities necessary for current production operations.

As for blends, prices were dropped by two makers in amounts ranging from ½c. to 2½c. per gallon. One producer, already low in the market, maintained schedules, but indicated that the situation was being studied with an eye to possible revisions within the next three or four weeks. Another seller, while reducing drum prices, held firm on tankcar quotations. Following are current market prices, tanks, f.o.b. refinery:—200-285 boiling range, 37-38° C. mixed anilin point, 20c. to 21½c.; 200-285 b.r., 25-26° C. m.a.p., 21c. to 24c.; 270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. m.a.p., 23½c.; 270-370 b.r., 49° C. m.a.p., 26½c.; 270-370 b.r., 26-27° C. m.a.p., 21c. to 24½c.; 300-400 b.r., 28-32° C. m.a.p., 21c. to 27c.; 340-410 b.r., 27° C. m.a.p., 30½c.; 340-410 b.r., 32° C. m.a.p., 21c.; 340-410 b.r., 36° C. m.a.p., 21c.; 340-440 b.r., 32° C. m.a.p., 25½c. to 27c., and 360-480 b.r., 25° C. m.a.p., 21c. per gallon.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Call for this and other aliphatic materials was still slight during the past week. The supply position remained excellent in all areas, with offerings freely available to all buyers. In Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida, a ½c. advance gained general acceptance. Listings in other Southeastern states were firm, as were prices along the Northeast Coast and in group 3.

Lacquer Diluent—With coatings makers still wary about building up inventories because of the fluctuating condition of the metals markets, demand for this aliphatic was still below par last week. Stocks were excellent, and quotations were everywhere firm. Lacquer diluent on the East Coast was quoted at 16c. per gallon. In group 3, the benzol type was listed at 12⅛. and the toluol type at 11⅛c. to 12⅛c. per gallon.

Mineral Spirits—Consumer inquiry was not much improved during the week, activity limited to immediate requirements. Stocks remained plentiful, and offerings were made freely to all comers. A ½c. advance in Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, which became general throughout that area last week, resulted in dual postings at some points. At Baton Rouge, marketers operating in the aforementioned states quoted 11⅞c. per gallon, while those selling in other Southeastern areas posted 11⅜c. per gallon, tanks. Prices elsewhere were steady.

Rubber Solvents — Demand remained quiet last week, as the ure industry was still some weeks away from peak operations. Stocks were excellent. An increase of ½c. per gallon, initiated earlier, received trade-wise endorsement in Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida last week. Listings in other Southeastern states, as elsewhere, held firm.

Stoddard Solvent—This section was without change during the period under review. The supply position remained good. Offerings were abundant. Buying interest continued slow. This material was ½c. per gallon higher in some Southeastern states during the week, as a previously-announced increase gained general acceptance in Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. There was no change in other areas.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—There was plenty of material available in last week's market, as buyers failed to show any substantial increase in activity. A previously-announced advance of ½c. per gallon was uniformly applied throughout Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida during the week. Prices in Louisiana and other Southeastern areas were stable, as were listings in other sections.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Butane, group 3, 1c. per gal.

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Lighter Fractions

Butane—The market fell off another 1c. per gallon, it was reported last week, as supplies continued easy and demand was slow. Butane was named at 3½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Waxes

Paraffin—Supplies were readily available, both for low and high melting grades. Demand was somewhat on the sluggish side. Fully-refined grades held firm at a range of 6 9/10c. to 8c. per pound, loose slabs, carload, refinery.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Texas Railroad Commission last week ordered a cut of 54,079 barrels in May oil allowables, the fifth successive reduction in Texas crude oil output this year. The commission order seeks 1,982,492 barrels of crude oil daily in May, compared with the April 16 allowable of 2,036,571 barrels. There was no change in production days. All fields except East Texas will operate on a nineteen-day schedule. East Texas will operate seventeen days.

Gasoline—One midcontinent seller last week announced a 1c. reduction in the price of gasoline. In Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, prices were up ½c. per gallon.

Petrolatum — Prices were unchanged during the past week. Supplies were good. Demand was only fair.

Petroleum Sulphonate—There was no change in the market situation or this derivative. Prices were steady at 15¼c. to 17½c. for 70-percent material and at 11¾c. to 14c. per pound for the 50-percent grade.

White Mineral Oil—The supply position was reported good during the past week. Demand was quiet in the main. Prices were firm.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 9 totaled 268,163,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the revised total of 267,798,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 374,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 922,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 548,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Chemicals Produced in 'Saved' German Plants

—Continued from page 3

cinates, (C) polystryene, (D) polyacrylates, (E) igamids or polyamides, and (F) polyethylene. The plant comprises sections (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F). These sections represent respectively about 65 percent, 100 percent, 25 percent, 45 percent, 100 percent and 100 percent of the total facilities at Ludwigshafen for the production of these materials.

Ludwigshafen—sulphuric acid by contact process. The plant is said to comprise about 30 percent of total facilities at Ludwigshafen for the preparation of sulphuric acid.

Ludwigshafen—cyclohexanol by hydrogenation of phenol. The plant comprises 65 percent of total facilities at Ludwigshafen for production of this material.

Ludwigshafen—cyclohexanone by catalytic vapor phase dehydrogenation of cyclohexanol. The plant comprises half of total facilities at Ludwigshafen for production of this material.

Ludwigshafen—ethylbenzene by alkylation of benzene. The plant comprises half of facilities for producting this material at Ludwigshafen.

Ludwigshafen — anhydrous sodium sulphite and anhydrous sodium bi-sulphite. The plant comprises 50 percent of total production of these materials at Ludwigshafen.

Oppau—fatty alcohols by catalytic hydrogenation of fatty acids. The plant comprises half the total facilities for this process in Oppau.

Rheinfelden — perchloroethylene solvent.

Rheinfelden—(from trichloroethylene) Pentachloroethane for preparation of perchloroethylene.

Rheinfelden — dichloroethylene from acetylene.

Rheinfelden—silicon tetrachloride by chlorination of ferrosilicon.

Rheinfelden—chlorine and caustic soda by electrolysis of local brine in a plant integrated with chlorinated solvent manufacture. The plant comprises about 70 percent of total electrolytic capacity at Rheinfelden.

Rheinfelden — tetrachloroethane by chlorination of acetylene. The plant comprises half the facilities at Rheinfelden for this product.

Rheinfelden — trichloroethylene from tetrachloroethane. The plant comprises 80 percent of facilities at Rheinfelden for this product.

Rheinfelden—acetylene used for making chlorinated organic solvents. The plant comprises 25 percent of facilities for acetylene at Rheinfelden.

Other Plants Spared

Names, locations and products of the eight other plants to be spared, as listed by ECA, are:—

I. G. Sauerstoffwerke A. G., Duisberg, liquid oxygen and bottled industrial oxygen.

Oberschwabische-Sauerstoffwerke, Marstetten, liquid oxygen.

Dyckerhoff Portland Neuwied Zementwerke A. G., Neuwied am Rhein, cement.

Seifenfabrik Schneider, Nerb, toilet soap specialties.

Raschig, Ludwigshafen, phenol-formaldehyde plastics and molding powders. The plant comprises about 30 percent of total productive capacity for these products at Ludwigshafen.

Degussa, Mainz-Mombach, xanthate flotation agents for the mining industry.

Degussa, Mainz-Mombach, formaldehyde from methanol. The plant comprises 50 percent of the facilities at Mainz-Mombach for this material.

Bechringer Sohn, Engelhein am Rhein, phenyl cinchoninic acid and papaverine by synthetic processes. The plant comprises about 5 percent of the total facilities of this chemical and pharmaceutical concern, including all the facilities for production of the above two drugs.

Boving, Mainz, roofing felt made by saturating paper with coaltar mixtures. The plant comprises saturating machines and tar kettles but not a distillating unit.

Gen. Petroleum Names Belman Vice-President

General Petroleum Corporation has appointed Verne A. Belman vice-president of marketing and a member of its board of directors, to succeed John C. Sample, who will rejoin the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, as a member of the board of directors. Mr. Belman has been associated with the marketing department of General Petroleum for the past sixteen years.

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Secondary Butyl Acetate—$CH_3COOCHCH_2(C_2H_5)$
Isopropyl Ether—$C_6H_{14}O$
Methyl Ethyl Ketone—$CH_3COC_2H_5$

ENJAY HYDROCARBONS
Butadiene—$CH_2{:}CHCH{:}CH_2$
Isobutylene—$CH_2{:}C(CH_3)_2$
Diisobutylene—$CH_2{:}C(CH_3)CH_2C(CH_3)_3$†
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Coaltar Chemicals

A reduction of 2 cents a gallon in solvent naphtha was announced by one producer during the past week. This brought the price on the low side of the range down to 25 cents, and caused it to equalize with the price for the high flash material, which went down by a like amount during the previous week. The week's action caused the price index to drop 0.5 point.

Solvent naphtha prices came down following similar reductions by producers of petroleum solvent naphtha. Producers of petroleum toluol and xylol had recently revised their schedules and during the previous week there were some revisions that followed in the shipping point listings of coaltar toluol and xylol, but during the past week there were no further revisions reported and the listings were thought to have reached a settled basis.

Otherwise, things seemed to be pretty well quieted down for the second quarter. The supply and demand situation remained about the same, with most materials now in a relatively free position.

Estimated steel production during the past week dropped off slightly from the level of the previous period. Last week, according to an announcement from the American Iron and Steel Institute, production by companies having 94 percent of the producing capacity of the industry was scheduled at 98.4 percent. This was equivalent to 1,814,000 tons of steel ingots and castings as compared to 1,828,800 tons for the previous week, 1,442,000 tons one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Basic Products

Benzol—The market for this material remained in a largely unchanged position during the past week. Prices were reported to be holding at their previous levels and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. The material continued to be available in good supply and while the demand for it was said to be running at fairly good levels it was still not what it was at the end of last year.

Coaltar—Prices were still holding at their former levels for this material during the period under review and there were no suggestions from producers that there would be any revisions in the immediate days to come. The supply of the item was said to be at a good point and there was no particular difficulty being encountered by buyers in having their needs filled. Demand was not so great as it was before the turn of the year, but such a condition was common to most of the materials in the coaltar market. Still, sellers reported that the requests for the item were holding up at what they called a fair level.

Creosote—The market for this material remained in a largely unchanged position during the period under review. Prices were reported to be holding at their previous levels and there were no signs that pointed to any revisions in these listings in the immediate future. The range was from 16c. to 19½c., but for orders in good quantity, it was understood that sellers were willing to shade the high figure. Supplies continued to be at a high point during the week, as they had been for some time past. Domestic production was still holding up to a high level. Added to that were considerable imports of the material that had been arriving in this country steadily from abroad. All this was putting a good deal of the item on the market, and while the demand for it was not exactly at depressed levels, it was still not of great enough proportions to absorb all of the product that was being offered. There was some optimism noted among sellers, however, for it was felt that the Spring would probably bring about some increase in buying as a result of greater operations in the building industry. Too, it was expected that the railroads should be in the market for more material soon, since most of their buying in the recent past had been on a hand-to-mouth basis, and it was felt that by now there was probably a pretty fair backlog of orders that needed filling.

Cresol—Imported material still was available in good quantity during the past week, but the demand for it continued to be slow. The demand for the domestic material was reported to be somewhat stronger, although it still was not so strong as it was before the turn of the year. The supply of the material was reported to be at a point high enough to cause no particular difficulty in the filling of orders. The price schedules showed no change during the period under review and there were no indications that there were any revisions being planned for the immediate days to come.

Cresylic Acid—Reports were received during the past week of the beginning of operations recently at a new, half-million dollar plant in Texas. Petroleum raw materials are being used and the finished product is being offered in both tankcars and drums. Three boiling ranges are being offered. They are:—183-205 degree, 205-230 degree and 230-245 degree.

Although the domestic material had been fairly short until March, since that time the supply had improved to a point where it could now be called readily available. The demand for it, in the last two months or so, had fallen off noticeably. There was reportedly plenty of the imported material available, although the demand for it was not running to any high levels. After recent revisions, the price range appeared stable in tankcar lots although there were still some minor revisions expected for the material in lesser quantities. During the last week 265 drums of the material reached New York from Liverpool and another 75 drums arrived from Glasgow.

Napththalene—Both the crude and refined material last week were reported to be free as to supply, with the crude said to be longer than the refined. Demand from the dyestuffs industry was reported to be slow. There was not a great deal of change noted in the condition of the mothproofing material. The weather, while generally good for this time of year, still needed a little more warmth to boost the sales of this material to a point at which sellers wanted to see it. There was still time for a better turn, however, and with good supplies available, the producers were keeping their eye on the weather and hoping for an upswing. Meanwhile, prices remained at their previous levels and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Phenol—While there was a large potential capacity for the USP material, this capacity was not being completely used. Supplies of the item were said to be free but the demand was not sufficient to take all of the material off the market. The natural grades were reported to be in fair demand, but as with most coaltar materials the demand was off somewhat. Supplies were available, although it was said in one quarter that there was no great surplus on the market. Following recent revisions in listings, the price in tankcars was thought to have been stabilized for the quarter, although it was expected that there would be some new prices announced by one producer for the materials in carload and less carload lots.

Pyridin — There was no particular change to be noted in the market for this material during the past week. Prices held at their previously noted levels and there were no suggestions that there would be any revisions in the immediate days to come. The pharmaceutical was still in a tight position as to supply, as it had been for some time, and the demand continued strong. The other grades were reported to be somewhat easier as to supply, although the demand for them was said to be at not so high levels.

Solvent Naphtha — Following a recent

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Solvent naphtha, 2c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
130.7	131.2	137.9	152.6

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended April 16 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,267,150
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	32,812,537
Benzol	gals.	4,134,913
Coaltar	gals.	15,339,194
Creosote oil	gals.	853,639
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,027,441
Phenol	lbs.	240,091
Toluol	gals.	826,982
Xylol	gals.	186,738

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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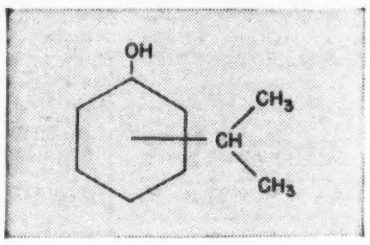

● Isopropyl Phenols—long in the laboratory stage—are now being produced for the first time in commercial quantities by Koppers.

Production of the Isopropyl Phenols has been made possible by Koppers continuing research on derivatives of the coal chemicals. Many useful applications are already indicated.

Promising uses include the production of phenolic-type resins, lubricating oil additives, engine-cleaning compounds, plasticizers, rubber-processing chemicals and agricultural chemicals, and use as a solvent for wire-coating enamels.

The chemical reactivity and the physical properties of the Isopropyl Phenols are similar to those of the cresols and the lower alkylated phenols. Properties of typical samples are shown below:

	ortho-Isopropyl Phenol	meta, para-Isopropyl Phenol
Boiling Range, 5-95%	206-213°C	221-228°C
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Refractive Index, n_D^{20}	1.528	1.526
Solubility in 10% NaOH	complete	complete

Commercial quantities of both ortho-Isopropyl Phenol and meta, para-Isopropyl Phenol are now available; Diisopropyl Phenol is available from pilot plant operations.

Samples of each grade of Koppers Isopropyl Phenols are now available to research and development chemists.

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trend that started after prices were reduced by the petroleum industry, another producer announced during the past week that it was dropping its quotations on both solvent naphtha and high flash solvent naphtha. The new price was 25c. The high flash had already been reduced to that by a first producer but this was a new figure for the other grade.

The crude heavy solvent during the month of February was produced in the amount of 336,032 gallons, as compared to 367,629 gallons during the month of January. This represented a decrease of 8.6 percent. The output of the material during February of last year resulted in 376,135 gallons of the item. Production of the refined solvent in February was 36,014 gallons as compared to 39,502 gallons during the month of January. The decrease percentagewise amounted to 8.8. The output for February of this year was considerably below that of the corresponding month a year ago, at which time the production was 62,701 gallons.

Toluol—Following some minor adjustments as to shipping points, the market for this material appeared to be in a quiet position during the past week, with no further revisions reported. The original action had followed a switch by petroleum toluol producers to an f.o.b. basis and the dropping by them of one cent a pound on quotations. Meanwhile, there were no particular changes noted in the supply and demand situation. Stocks were in general adequate to meet the market, and the demand, although at reasonably good levels, could, from the point of view of producers, stand a little improving.

Xylol—Regarding both supply and demand, there was no particular change in the market to be noted during the period under review. The supply of the item was said to be continuing at good levels and the demand for it, while at a reasonably good point, was not great enough to take all of the material off the market. There had recently been some revisions in listings at shipping points, but as of last week other producers were holding to former prices.

Intermediates

Acid, Betaoxynaphthoic—Supply of this material was reported to be none too free last week by one producer, who said that stocks were at times subject to availability. The demand for the material was reported to be about equal to the amount of the product available. Prices were reported to be holding at their previously noted levels.

Acid, Salicylic — The demand for the technical last week was reported to be at none too high levels, although the supply was said to be at a point sufficient to satisfy the market. Prices were reported to be unchanged and there were no reports received of any changes pending for the immediate future.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The demand for the technical material during the period under review was reported to be running from fair to good, although, as with most of the intermediates, it was down somewhat. Stocks were said to be ample to accommodate the market and there were no reports of a change in the price listing.

Acid, Tobias—The demand for this product during the past week was reported to be off somewhat, as was the demand for many of the intermediates, although it was said to be not at a serious point. The supply of the material was characterized as "pretty good" by one producer. There were no changes reported in the price of the material.

Anilin Oil—Supplies of this item during the past week were reported to be at a good point and the demand was said to be at fairly good levels, although not quite so high as it was before the turn of the year. There were no changes reported in the price listings and no reports of any that were being planned for the immediate future.

Anilin Salt—Demand for this item was said to be at a pretty fair level last week and although it had dropped somewhat recently, it had been at a reasonably high level for some five or six months. Stocks were reported to be sufficient to accommodate the market and the price during the week was reported to be holding at previously listed levels.

Anthraquinone—The listing of 85c. was still reported to be holding for this material during the past week. It was said to be selling in reasonably high volume and the stocks of it were reported to be fairly tight.

Benzaldehyde—Prices on both the NF and the technical material were reported to be holding at their previous levels during the past week and there were no reports that there were any revisions being planned for the immediate future. Demand was said to be at reasonably good levels, while the stocks of the item were

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Phthalic Anhydride—There were no particular changes noted in the market for this material during the period under review. Supplies, as they had been since the first of January, were at a high level but the demand was limited. It was hoped that there would soon be a greater demand from the paint trade, but generally producers were still waiting to see what would happen in that quarter. There were no reports of any price changes and the industry generally felt that there would be none with raw materials and labor at their present levels.

Betanaphthylamine Safety Data Published by MCA

The Manufacturing Chemists Association has published chemical safety data sheet SD-32 on betanaphthylamine. It sets forth the important physical and chemical properties of the product, its usual shipping containers and methods for their unloading and emptying, container storage and handling, and recommended personal safety equipment. Copies may be obtained at 20 cents each from the association at 246 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C.

Warwick Assigns Eccleston

The Warwick Chemical Company, division of the Sun Chemical Corporation, has appointed Donald J. Eccleston sales manager for its "Suntone" pigment colors for textile printing and dyeing. Mr. Eccleston was assistant general manager of the Glasgo Finishing Company, Glasgo, Conn.

Trade Briefs

Dye production in Japan during December reached a postwar peak of 690 metric tons. Total production in 1948 was 5,335 tons, almost double the 1947 figure of approximately 2,700 tons.

Shell Development Company, research affiliate of Shell Oil Company, has evolved a new method for rust-proofing tools, engine parts, fine instruments and other metal articles by wrapping them in a chemically treated paper. Key to the development is a special chemical marketed under the name "VPI," for vapor phase inhibitor.

Copper Naphthenate Wood Preservative Standard Issued

Copper naphthenate wood preservative commercial standard CS152-48 is now available in printed form from the commodity standards division of the National Bureau of Standards. Copies may be obtained for 5c. each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

The purpose of the standard is to provide a nationally-recognized specification for copper naphthenate wood-preservative for the guidance of buyers, sellers and testing laboratories; to promote fair competition and understanding between buyers and sellers; and to provide a basis for labeling and guaranteeing the quality of the product. The standard covers physical and chemical characterists, and methods of test copper naphthenate products supplied in either concentrated or ready-for-use form.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Down in January

Production of steel shipping barrels and drums decreased during January, with the industry producing 2,065,302 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 771,821 light-type barrels and drums, and 3,774,627 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 2,461,307 heavy-type barrels and drums, 907,790 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,786,006 steel packages, kegs and pails in December.

M.M.&M. Publishes Booklet

The Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company has published a booklet describing and illustrating the use of its special adhesives and coatings in industrial applications. The company has available more than 1,000 formulas, of which between 200 and 250 are in standard production at its plants in Detroit, Mich., and St. Paul, Minn. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the adhesives division at either location.

Vogel to Visit Europe

Simon J. Vogel, vice-president of Chematar, Inc., importer and exporter of chemicals, New York, is planning a trip to Europe to visit the company's business affiliates in that area, coincident with his thirtieth anniversary with it.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals was centered in sizing materials last week, while chemicals and tanning materials continued light and spotty. Price fluctuations were fractionally higher for tapioca flour and 7 cents per pound lower for technical egg albumen. Price index declined to 332.7, against 345.5, a month ago and 375.7 a year ago.

Trading in potato starch was reported quite active, some large consumers placing contracts for sizable quantities for requirements through next summer. This strengthened the tone of the market. Increased demand for tapioca flour further reduced available stocks on the spot and prices were fractionally advanced for low and medium grades, while high grades were scarce and more or less nominal. Corn dextrin and starch remained steady, with consumers still restricting demand for prompt needs. Sago flour was firmer for shipment.

Buying interest in tanning materials continued limited, with tanners placing an occasional order for shipment covering requirements for 30 days. Primary markets were steady at former levels.

Activity in the wool industries increased slightly during January, but remained substantially below the level of a year ago, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption of sheep wool averaged 11,600,000 pounds, scoured basis per week during January, 4 percent above the December average but 19 percent below January, 1948. Consumption of carpet class wool was 6 percent above the January, 1948, average. Sheep wool accounted for 42 percent of all fibers consumed in the production of other than carpet yarns on the woolen system in January; other wool, 25 percent; reprocessed wool, 15 percent; reused wool, 5 percent and rayon, cotton and other fibers, 13 percent.

Cotton consumption was indicated at 720,892 bales in March, compared with 640,182 bales in February and 879,967 bales in March last year, according to the Census Bureau. Consumption for eight months ended March 31 was 5,565,131 bales, against 6,311,107 bales for the same time last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Tapioca flour, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, tech., 7c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
332.7	338.5	345.5	375.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Quiet demand was reported, chiefly for actual requirements. Prices were without change.

Bichromates—Export inquiry of late was reported considerably reduced. Demand for deliveries against current contracts also has declined and the supply situation has accordingly improved. Sodium bichromate was available in sizable quantities, with potassium also in better supply, though not to the extent of the former. Prices were maintained at former levels because of the high production costs. Production of sodium chromate and bichromate in February totaled 7,987 tons, against 8,913 tons in January and and 7,106 tons, February, 1948, according to the Bureau of Census.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was routine and confined to immediate delivery. Market was unchanged and fairly steady.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Consumers absorbed moderate quantities for actual requirements. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady, and were not affected by the lower cost of zinc dust.

Sulphonated Oils—Consuming demand was routine for all grades. Castor oil declined ½c. per pound, but was not reflected in sulphonated grades as yet. Sulphonated tallow was unchanged and quiet.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Small lots were in fair demand, while a noticeable delay was reported in the usual active spring business. Supplies of both albumin and dried soluble blood were adequate to cover requirements. Quotations were without change.

Corn Dextrin—Inquiry continued light and consumers continued to limit demand to immediate requirements. Prices were maintained at current levels and were scheduled to advance 15c. per 100 pounds, May 9, in some quarters. This was expected to improve demand before that date.

Corn Starch—Trading was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt delivery. Market was steady and a processor has announced that prices would be increased 15c. per 100 pounds, May 9. Visible corn supply was further reduced 2,237,000 bushels to 18,818,000 bushels for the week ended April 16, compared with 7,262,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn Sugar—Demand for tanners grade was inactive. Prices were steady and were scheduled to advance 15c. per 100 pounds, May 9.

Egg Albumen—This market continued unsettled and the technical grade was reduced to $1.23 to $1.30 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Edible flake was offered at $2.42 to $2.50 per pound, with intimations that a firm bid for a round lot could shade the lower figure. Buying interest was light and business was confined to small lots for immediate needs.

Egg Yolk—While the edible albumen market was unsteady, egg yolk continued strong and limited quantities on the spot were closely held at $1.02 to $1.07 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Offers from China for future shipment were more liberal.

Potato Starch—Recent heavy demand for Idaho potato starch by large consumers for prompt and forward requirement absorbed this season's production and mills withdrew from the market. Both eastern and western consumers were purchasers, with the latter still in the market for additional quantities. This created an improved tone and prices were steady. Maine starch was well held at 5.80c. per pound, carlots, New York delivery and smaller lots were quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Reports from Singapore indicated a firmer market for shipment and offers were raised to 6.90c. per pound, exdock New York. Stocks on the spot were still scarce and small lots were closely held at 7½c. per pound.

Tapioca Flour—Active demand for low grades further reduced available supplies on the spot and prices were firmer ranging from 6.90c. to 7c. per pound. Mediums also were advanced to 9¼c. to 9¾c., as to quantity. High grades were scarce and more or less nominal at 10½c. to 10¾c.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—This market was quiet, though limited offerings from primary centers continued to keep the market in a steady position. Inquiry for replacements was fairly active. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Divi Divi — Activity was restricted to prompt shipment. Primary market remained steady and offers were fairly liberal at current quotations.

Mangrove Bark—Inability of getting exportable sizes for shipment from Africa, has switched consumers interest to replacements from South American sources. Last week arrivals of mangrove bark totaled 4,453 bags from Tumaco, Colombia.

Myrobalans — Primary markets remain firm, irrespective of the light demand by tanners for replacements. Prices were unchanged and well held. Arrivals totaled 1,000 bags at Philadelphia for delivery against former orders.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners interest in this material continued limited to prompt shipment from the Argentine and Paraguay, and recent purchases were confined to 30 days supply. Quotations for shipment were unchanged and steady. Arrivals last week at New York were the largest in some time totaling 21,790 bags, which were delivered against former orders.

Valonia—Offerings for shipment were confined to cups, while beards were practically unavailable because of the short crop. Cups were held at $90 per ton, exdock and interest at this price was practically nil.

Wattle—Interest in bark and extract was light and spotty, with tanners purchasing replacement for 30-day requirements. Market remained steady and quotations for both materials were unchanged. Imports of bark were reported at 2,200 bales and 9,010 bags of extract at New York last week for delivery on prior contracts.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Business was generally quiet in the items covered by this market. There were few price movements. Castor oil was down ½ cent per pound, spray process milk powder advanced 1 cent per pound while the roller process material was off ¾ cent. Other major producers went along with the price reduction on technical anhydrous borax announced the previous week by a leading producer. Glacial acetic acid declined. USP zinc oxide was down another ¾ cents per pound. Natural methanol was reduced sharply. The index did not change.

Butyl solvents were holding firm in price with a slightly increased demand reported. Hypophosphites were firm and under a demand that was in reasonable balance with supply but did not allow the accumulation of stocks. Iodine and the iodides maintained their usual firm market position at a steady low volume of trading.

Milk powder under the stimulus of government buying firmed somewhat, but heavy inventories were continuing at all points. Imports of menthol were heavy, but mostly for manufacturing use. The domestic spot market was slow. Rutin was firm and in ample supply. Demand for solvents generally was still slow, and prices were unchanged.

Alcohol—There has been no change in the price structure of ethyl alcohols since February 25. An upward adjustment of prices was still expected in most quarters, with some feeling that it would develop around May 1. However, there was no positive indication that such would be the case, and the alcohol industry might continue to operate at a loss well beyond that date.

Bismuth Salts—The market for these materials was reported as continuing at a very slow pace, demand being low and supplies plentiful. There were no price developments in bismuth salts last week, and none were expected.

Borax — Other major producers last week reduced the price of technical anhydrous borax by $7.50 per ton, in line with the action taken the previous week by a large producer. The price decline affects the technical anhydrous material only, and does not apply to the other grades of borax or to boric acid.

Currently business was slow because of the reduced operations of the glass and the porcelain enamel industries. There was a plentiful supply of borax being offered against a reduced demand. However, consuming industries had allowed their inventories to run so low, that any increased business on their part was likely to be immediately reflected in increased orders for borax. In the porcelain enamel industry business conditions have been such that two large frit plants have been closed down, and there was evidence of general inactivity in several sections of the industry. Glass has been in low demand for several months, but there was some reported indications of improvement developing.

Butyl Acetate — The market position with respect to price on the primary and secondary butyl acetates of whatever source, appeared to be firm. The demand currently appeared to be strengthening over that of a month ago, but was still considerably below that of a year ago. The lower price position which this item assumed some weeks ago has led to its somewhat wider use in the formulation of film forming coatings.

Butyl Alcohol—The market position of the primary, secondary, and tertiary butyl alcohols were well held, with prices assuming a firm position. Demand was still off significantly from levels of a year ago, but there were some indications in the market of a strengthening of demand over that of a month ago. Regardless of the source of these materials, there were no indications of any price changes likely to develop during the second quarter.

Calcium Hypophosphite—This material was in steady demand in reasonable balance with supply, and shipments were reported running not more than two weeks behind orders. Prices were firm at 80 to 83 cents per pound for 50 and 25 pound drums.

Calcium Pantothenate — The dextrorotary material was still reported in good demand. Supplies were generally adequate to meet current consuming needs. Prices were unchanged from the 7½ cents per gram which has prevailed for many months.

Castor Oil—The price of castor oil was reduced ½ cent per pound last week. Supplies were abundant. There were no new developments in castor beans which remained on a nominal price basis. The standard USP oil in carlot drum quantities was quoted at 19 cents per pound while the deodorized material was quoted at 20½ cents in carlots.

Arrivals of castor beans last week amounted to 38,844 bags equivalent to 5,826,600 pounds, compared with 5,430 bags or 814,500 pounds the previous week, and 36,820 bags or 5,523,000 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 757,962 bags equivalent to 113,684,300 pounds, compared with 506,668 bags or 76,000,200 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Copper Citrate—This material was reported to be in only a moderate demand, and maintained a firm price position.

Diacetone Alcohol—This item was reportedly in quite ample supply. Demand was not as good as a year ago, but was off generally in line with all solvents. Prices were firm and unchanged with tankcars of the acetone free material quoted at 12 cents per pound, while the technical grade was quoted in tankcars at 12½ cents.

Gluconates—The sodium gluconate was reported to be finding extensive use in the photographic industry. Meanwhile, the pharmaceutical use for such gluconates as calcium, iron, magnesium and manganese provided a readily assimilable form for introducing these metals into the body. USP Calcium was quoted at 58 cents per pound in 150 pound barrels and 63 cents in 50 pound drums, for the powder. A premium grade was available at 65 cents in barrels and 70 cents in 50 pound drums.

Copper gluconate in 25 pound drums was quoted at $3 per pound. Ferrous gluconate ranged in price from 85 cents per pound for 500 pound lots up to 95 cents for 25 pound quantities. Magnesium gluconate consumed in smaller quantities was quoted in 25 pound drums at $2.80, while manganese gluconate was priced at $3 per pound for 25 pound lots. Potassium gluconate in 500 pound lots was quoted at 75 cents per pound, varying as to quantity up to 79 cents for 24 pound quantities. Sodium gluconate in 50-pound drums was quoted at 83 cents per pound.

Iodine Resublimed—This material remained stable in price last week, as it has been for months. In 25-pound jars the price was quoted at $2.55 per pound, and in 5 pound quantities the quotations stood at $2.66. There were no indications of any price adjustment likely to be made in the immediate future.

Iron-ammonium Citrates — The USP brown granular material was firmly quoted at 55 cents per pound in 50 pound drums, while the green granular NF material was similarly quoted. Prices in smaller quantities were slightly higher.

Iron Phosphates—Soluble iron phosphate NF was readily available in any desired quantity under a firm price position of 64 cents per pound for the granular material in 50-pound drums. The NF soluble pyrophosphate was quoted on the same basis at 69 cents per pound. There were no indications of any price adjustments likely to develop in the immediate future.

Isopropyl Alcohol—The price position of this material was regarded as firm. Tankcars were quoted at 22½ cents per gallon for the 91 percent grade, 24 cents for the 95 percent grade, and 25½ cents for the 99 percent material. These prices were likely to prevail throughout the second quarter, since price influences from competitive materials were inactive. Ethyl alcohol prices were unchanged since February 25, and it was felt that any change which did occur would be in an upward direction. Meanwhile, isopropyl alcohol was protected against an advance in prices by three-month quarterly con-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, spray process, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Castor oil, medicinal, ½c. per lb.
Methanol, natural, 10c. per gal.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller process, ¾c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
256.2	256.2	256.7	252.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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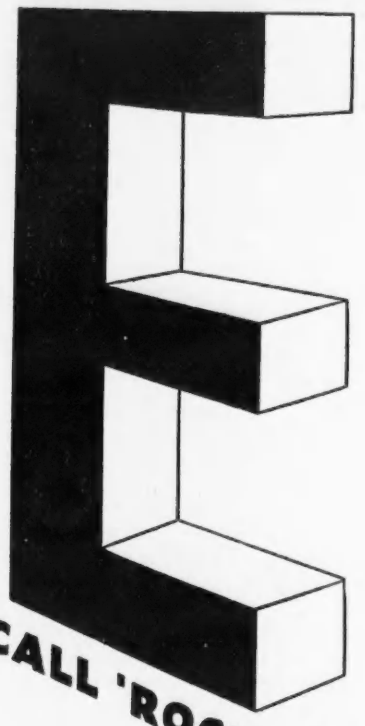

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tracts. Should the ethyl alcohol industry pull itself out of its current sub-cost price position by the end of the second quarter, an advance in the price of isopropyl alcohol for the third quarter would be reasonable and expected.

Lead Acetate—Granular and powdered material was still quoted firmly at 27¾ cents per pound, while the crystalline USP material was quoted at 27 cents. Unlike the technical grade, the USP material is more firmly held in price and does not fluctuate with the metal prices, due in large part to the smaller volume of consumption and the specification requirements.

Lead Chloride—The NF material was quoted at 49 cents per pound in fiber drums, unchanged from the level of prices prevailing over recent months. Supplies were reported as ample to take care of the limited demand for this item.

Lead Iodide—This item moved in small lot quantities under a limited demand. Jars were quoted at $2.94 to $3.13 per pound for the NF V material.

Menthol—Imports of this item last week amounted to 1,294 cases arriving from Brazil and also from the far East. Most of the material arriving was destined for pharmaceutical manufacturing end uses, and would not affect the domestic spot market. Demand locally was slow and trading quiet. Prices held to the lower levels recently established, and futures were reported being sharply discounted.

Mercurials—The demand for the mercurial drugs in general continued to be quite low, the market having for the most part been lost to other materials. Accordingly, prices have remained unchanged for a long time and have not been subject to fluctuation with the variations in metal prices. No price adjustments in the immediate future were expected.

Methanol — The price of natural methanol was reduced 10 cents per pound last week, bringing the quotations on tankcars to 50 cents per gallon, with a corresponding reduction in the price of drum shipments. Production in February was reported as 172,000 gallons compared with January output at 198,000 gallons.

Mesityl Oxide—This solvent was firmly priced at 11½ cents per pound in tankcars. Ample quantities of the material were available to take care of all calls. The price position was expected to hold unchanged for at least the balance of the second quarter.

Methylisobutyl Ketone—The supply of this lacquer, solvent was reported abundant, and in line with solvents generally, the demand was off from that of a year ago. Use in industrial formulations was holding up well, but it was reported in certain consuming quarters that for certain end uses there was some shifting of formulations in the direction of butyl solvents despite the current minor cost disadvantage of the latter.

Methylpentanediol—This material marketed under this name as well as under the name of hexyleneglycol, was firmly priced at 15c. per pound in tankcars. These prices were not expected to undergo any change in the immediate future. Producers reported ample material available to meet current needs.

Milk Powder—There was some shifting of skimmed milk prices on the low side of commercial quotations. Roller process material was off ¾c., while spray process material was up 1c. This brought the range of current quotations on roller process material at New York to 9¾c. to 12¾c. per pound, while the spray process skimmed milk was quoted in the range of 12c. to 13¾c. per pound.

Despite the relatively heavy purchase of skimmed milk by CCC, inventories remained generally heavy. An improvement in industrial demand, however, was reported. Out of 9,644,690 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder offered, CCC purchased 9,163,830 pounds at 11.95 to 12c. per pound on an f.o.b. basis. Out of 4,336,288 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder offered, CCC purchased 3,590,000 pounds at 10.25 to 10.50c. per pound on an f.o.b. basis.

As reported in OPD news columns in the previous issue, the Department of Agriculture announced an additional program to support prices of milk going into manufacturing end uses. The 1949 program was established at 90 percent of national parity average.

Purchases of domestic extra grade skimmed milk powder, it was announced, will be made when necessary at 12.25c. per pound for spray process and 11.50c. per pound for roller process material for delivery on and after September 1.

Molasses—The domestic molasses market was relatively firm last week. Tankcars of blackstrap at New York were quoted from 8 to 8½c. per gallon. The price in New Orleans for tankcars was uniformly quoted at 6½c. per pound.

Foreign source material was reportedly available at 4c. per gallon f.o.b., which was roughly equivalent to 6¼c. at New York after the addition of freight and duty charges. The situation in Cuban molasses was indefinite with respect to the probable disposal of the 1949 crop, which was estimated to be from 275,000,000 to 300,000,000 gallons. That there would be a con-

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Advanced by Monsanto

Roy G. Hemminghaus has been appointed general production superintendent of the John F. Queeny plant of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. In that position Mr. Hemminghaus will have general charge of all manufacturing operations in the plant. He joined the company in 1930 and has been a manufacturing superintendent at the Queeny plant since 1946.

siderable portion of the crop left over was strongly indicated, and most alcohol distillers were inclined to make purchases elsewhere than in Cuba because they were currently placed at a 3¼c. price disadvantage in relation to quotations under an existing contract. Accordingly, the potential surplus situation in Cuba represented an unstable market forecast for molasses in the coming months.

Potassium Hypophosphite—A firm price position was maintained on this item last week, ranging from 90 to 93c. per pound in 50 and 25 pound drums. Supplies were generally adequate to meet demand, with shipments relatively prompt.

Propyl Acetate—The normal propyl acetate was no longer available in substantial quantity, and price listings have accordingly been discontinued.

Rutin—The market price of high quality rutin was still 12c. per gram in quantity lots last week. Production and supply was quite ample to meet all demands. No immediate change in the price situation, so far as the major producers were concerned, was expected.

Sodium Hypophosphite — There was a sustained good demand for this material last week, and the supply situation was one in which shipments were moving at some ten days to two weeks following receipts of orders. Prices were firm and unchanged from the range of 85 to 88 cents per pound which has prevailed for several months.

Sodium Iodide—The price position of this item was quite stable, no change having developed in the market for several months. The demand was reported as light, and in view of the quiet market situation there was no expectation of any price change. Iodine was firm, and basic sodium compounds were free.

Strychnine and Salts—These materials maintained their usual firm price position, and there was no change expected in the coming weeks. Supplies were described as adequate, with demand off somewhat from a year ago. In 100 ounce lots, the alkaloid was quoted at $1.25 per ounce while the sulphate was quoted at $1.

Sulphanilamide—Price quotations on the N¹ acetyl sulphanilamide were deleted because the item is no longer being generally offered for sale. Regular sulphanilamide was moving in substantial quantity under a firm price position. Supplies were reported as adequate to meet the current demand.

Theophylline—An adequate supply, firm prices of $7.50 per pound in 100 pound lots, and moderate demand characterized the market for this item. There were no developments in the market which would indicate a price change soon.

Thiocarbanilide—This rubber accelerator was firmly quoted last week at 34c. to 35c. per pound. Ample quantities were available to take care of the present demand.

Thiourea—This material was one of the few which had not shown any marked decline in demand, although the interest was somewhat on the decline, particularly from the textile industry. Prices were firm at the higher level established late last month.

Zinc Acetate—The NF material was reportedly in a quite ample supply position, and demand was steady at a volume somewhat lower than a year ago. Prices were firm at 42 cents per pound in single barrels.

Zinc Oxide—USP material was reduced another ¾ cents per pound as a result of the decline in metal.

Zinc Sulphate—The USP material held firmly to its price position of recent months, despite the dips in the price of metal. No immediately price change was anticipated.

Merck Votes Stock Split

Stockholders of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., approved the splitting up of each share of the company's common stock into two shares and the authorization of 100,000 shares of convertible second preferred stock at the recent annual meeting. An increase of the authorized common stock to 3,000,000 shares was also approved.

Schwarz Assigns Boozer

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., New York, has appointed William G. Boozer personnel director. Mr. Boozer was formerly director of guidance at the Milwaukee University School, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Schering Advances Two

The Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., has appointed Allan A. Miller assistant domestic sales manager and has named Coleman S. Ives head of its management research department. Mr. Miller has been supervisor of the company's metropolitan New York division since 1946, and Mr. Ives has been a member of the management research department since the same year.

Glass Container Shipments Up

The total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in January were 3,602,915, as compared with 3,595,001 in December, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 967,303 in January, against 828,597 in December; chemicals, 420,627 in January, against 353,502 in December; toiletries, 365,836 in January, against 390,391 in December.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in January was 2,599,740, as compared with 2,431,365 in December. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 398,818 in January, against 244,380 in December; chemicals, 86,567 in January, against 63,825 in December; toiletries, 160,358 in January, against 100,894 in December.

Hill 20 Years With Sterling Drug

James Hill, jr., president of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, received a gold wrist watch recently from members of the operating committee of the company in commemoration of his completion of twenty years service with the organization. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Hill left for a month's business trip in England, in company with Earl I. McClintock, vice-president of the firm.

Drug Rules Tightened in Bombay

Strict enforcement of the drug rules and drug act in the Province of Bombay, India, as they apply to patent or proprietary medicines, has been ordered since April 1, according to word received from that area. The rules had been in force since April, 1947, but the control over patent and proprietary medicines had not actually been enforced until recently. According to the regulations, no such medicines can be manufactured for sale, sold, stocked or exhibited for sale or distributed in the province unless they bear on their label or container the true formula or list of ingredients in a manner readily intelligible to members of the medical profession or, in the case of pharmaceuticals whose formulae are not revealed, the number of the certificate of registration granted by the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta.

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Pfizer Basketball Team Wins Eastern Championship

The basketball team of Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, Brooklyn, N. Y., has retained its eastern states industrial basketball championship by winning the recent eastern states tournament in Baltimore. The Pfizer team defeated the team of the Monroe Calculating Machine Company in the finals.

McDonough Visiting Europe

Dr. Everett G. McDonough, vice-president of Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York, has left on a trip to Europe to observe current trends and techniques in research. During his stay in England Dr. McDonough, who is also vice-president of Evans Chemetics, Inc., will visit Evans Chemicals, Ltd., its British affiliate.

Poulenc Patents Devested

The Office of Alien Property has given official notice of intention to return the vested property, chiefly patents, of the Societe des Usines Chimiques, Rhone-Poulenc, Paris, covered by vesting orders 293, 666, 677, 1601, 2107, 3515, 3565, and 3608. More than fifty patents are involved, together with relevant rights and interests deriving from agreements with several chemical manufacturing enterprises in the United States. The rights of licensees are not included.

Colton Names New Officers

Howard N. Maynard has been named president and treasurer and Clarence Snyder, chairman of the board and vice-president of the Arthur Colton Company, producer of special machinery for the drug, plastics and food industry, Detroit. Other officers are K. B. Hollidge, executive vice-president and secretary; Harvey W. Purdy, assistant secretary; Samuel D. Harrison, assistant treasurer; Alfred W. Kath, director of engineering, and Nelson Carman, director of sales. The Colton organization was recently purchased by the Snyder Tool & Engineering Company, Detroit.

CCNY Alumni to Hold Lecture

The City College Chemistry Alumni Association will hold its second bicentennial science lecture on April 29 in the great hall of the City College of New York. The speaker will be Prof. Linus Pauling, president of the American Chemical Society and director of the department of chemistry of the California Institute of Technology.

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ANISE—200 bls, William E Martin Co, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
200 bls, S B Penick & Co, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
OIL—10 dms, Otto Gerdau Co, Leise Maersk, Hongkong
45 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
ANTIMONY ORE—746 bgs, South American Mineral & Merchandise Co, Gerda Dan, Mollendo
ARGOLS—472 bgs, Bastia, Naples
ARSENIC—32 bbls, Ribeira Grande, Oporto
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,800 bgs, Johns Manville Co, Marine Arrow, Beira
400 bgs, Raybestos Manhattan Co, Marine Arrow, Beira
ASCORBIC ACID—6 cs, Alabaman, Antwerp
ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—44,683 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Patella, Curacao
BASIL LEAVES—1 seroon, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Inc, Nuevo Dominicano, Puerto Plata
BEESWAX—21 bgs, Machado & Co, Nuevo Dominicano, Puerto Plata
8 bgs, Porcella Vicini Co, Nuevo Dominicano, Puerto Plata
307 bgs, Anglo African Shipping Co, Matheran, Port Sudan
55 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Corp, Gerda Dan, Talcahuano
29 bgs, Merchants National Bank, Notos, Port au Prince
BERGAMOT OIL—40 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Exford, Messina
BONES—1 car, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
CAMPHOR—22 cs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Pioneer Lake, Kobe
CANARYSEED—500 bgs, North American Cantinental Co, Bastia, Tangier
688 bgs, U S Industrial Corp, Kertosono, Casablanca
250 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Co, Kertosono, Casablanca
CARAWAYSEED—100 bgs, J Bieler, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
120 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
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100 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
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CARNAUBA WAX—55 bgs, Public National Bank, Mormacyork, Rio de Janeiro
112 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Sheridan, Fortaleza
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200 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, Leise Maersk, Hongkong
84 bls, Ease Asiatic Co, Leise Maersk, Hongkong
200 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
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CASTORBEANS—3,388 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Alpharat, Bahia
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2,032 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Sheridan, Maceio
1,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Sheridan, Fortaleza
6,284 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Sheridan, Camocim
1,785 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Canche, Port De Pix
4,250 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Loide Domingos, Salvador
382 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Notos, Port au Prince
5,100 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Dominic, Pernambuco
2,499 bgs, Chase National Bank, Dominic, Pernambuco
3,142 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Dominic, Camocim
CHROME ORE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Pioneer Lake, Santa Cruz
CINNAMON QUILLS—75 bls, Holland Colombo Trading Co, Aardyk, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—13 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Leise Maersk, Keelung
13 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Leise Maersk, Keelung
16 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Co, Pioneer Lake, Keelung
COPAIBA BALSAM—11 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Sheridan, Manaos
10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Sheridan, Parintins
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Sheridan, Belem Para
COCOA RESIDUE—3,326 bgs, Maywood Chemical Co, Averdijk, Rotterdam
COPAL GUM—160 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Leise Maersk, Manila
1 pkg, Internatio Rotterdam Co, Aardyk, Macassar
427 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam Co, Kertosomo, Macassar
60 bkts, Thurston & Braidich Co, Kertosomo, Macassar
34 bkts, France, Campbell & Darling Co, Kertosomo, Macassar
80 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Pioneer Lake, Manila
COPAL GUM—216 bgs, O G Innes Corp, African Glade, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—34 cs, Irving Trust Co, Carrier, Murmansk, USSR
CRESOL—400 dms, National Safety Bank, American Builder, Glasgow
CRESYLIC ACID—45 dms, Britannic, Liverpool
75 dms, American Builder, Glasgow
3 cks, Imperial Chemical Industry, American Builder, Liverpool
147 dms, Lehn & Fink Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
DAMMAR GUM—532 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Co, Aardyk, Singapore
15 bgs, J A McNulty Co, Aardyk, Singapore
DRUGS, CRUDE—13 bgs, S B Penick & Co, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
4 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mormacteal, Gdynia
DRY COLORS—1,884 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Coeur De Alene Victory, Larnaca
ESSENTIAL OILS—20 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Leise Maersk, Hongkong
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Wyoming Havre
EUCALYPTUS OIL—6 dms, French American Banking Co, Alpherat, Santos
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Ribeira Grande, Lisbon
FENUGREEK SEED—250 bgs, William E Martin Co, Kertosomo, Casablanca
50 bgs, J L Hopkins Co, Kertosomo, Casablanca
FERTILIZER—552 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Triton, Cumana
FISHLIVER OIL—167 dms, Consumers Import Co, Leise Maersk, Yokohama
MEAL—1,333 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Bastia, Lisbon
FUEL OIL—23,603 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Patella, Curacao
110,381 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Jeanny, Caripito
67,637 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Myrto, Aruba
101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
93,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Aruba, Aruba
GALANGAL ROOT—100 bls, William E Martin Co, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
GARNETLAC—250 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Matheran, Calcutta
GLUESTOCK—266 bls, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
117 bls, H Remis Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
GLYCERIN — 1 car, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
1 car, Procter & Gamble Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
GREEN EARTH—1 bg, Mehmed S Zia, Coeur De Alene Victory, Larnaca
GUAIACWOOD OIL—15 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mormacyork, Montevideo
GYPSUM—10,243 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport
HYALCOL—3 bbls, Britannic, Liverpool
IODINE—60 cs, Felix Kramarsky, Leise Maersk, Yokohama
ILMENITE ORE—644 tons, Lunham & Moore Co, City of Ely, Port Said
IRISH MOSS—3,679 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, American Manufacturer, Dublin
KAURI GUM—25 bgs, J Meyer & Son, Kaikoura, Auckland
14 cs, J Meyer & Son, Kaikoura, Auckland
24 bgs, S Winterbourne Co, Kaikoura, Auckland
LEMON OIL—16 bbls, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Inc, Nuevo Dominicano, Puerto Plata
40 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Exford, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—22 dms, Volkart Bros, Averdijk, Antwerp
1 dm, W J Bush Co, Cape Cod, Cristobal
6 dms, Polak Frutal Works, City of Khartoum, Cochin
8 dms, Consumer Import Co, City of Khartoum, Cochin
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, City of Khartoum, Cochin
16 dms, East Asiatic Co, City of Khartoum, Cochin
LINSEED OIL—7 dms, Rohner Gehrig Co, Wyoming, Havre
LIQUIDAMBAR—1 dm, New York Honduras Commercial Co, Cape Cod, Cristobal
LOCUST BEAN GUM—700 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, American Lawyer, Antwerp
200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel Co, Jessie Maersk, Rouen
2 bgs, A E Pelhat Co, Jessie Maersk, Rouen
123 bgs, Bank of New York, Ribeira Grande, Lisbon
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—100 bgs, Reheis Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
MALT—300 bgs, Burke Brewery Inc, Wells City, Avonmouth
MANGROVE BARK—4,453 bgs, Standard Shipping Co, Guayas, Tumaco
MEDICINE—1 cs, Odol Chemical Corp, Bastia, Lisbon
MEDICINAL HERBS—23 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Jessie Maersk, Antwerp
40 bls, National City Bank, Averdijk, Antwerp
16 bls, S B Penick & Co, Coral Sea, Antwerp
32 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Coral Sea, Antwerp
20 bls, J L Hopkins Co, Coral Sea, Antwerp
124 bgs, Atlantic White Sea Baltic Co, Mormacteal, Gdynia
52 bgs, Wyoming, Antwerp
MENTHOL—25 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Dona Aniceta, Hongkong
28 cs, Volkart Bros, Inc, Alpherat, Santos
50 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Mormacyork, Santos
989 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Mormacyork, Rio de Janeiro
15 cs, Paul A Dunkel Co, Leise Maersk, Hongkong
50 cs, Arthur G Cailler Co, Leise Maersk, Shanghai
50 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Mormacgulf, Santos
50 cs, Consumers Import Co, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
10 cs, Paul A Dunkel Co, Pioneer Lake, Shanghai
12 cs, Pioneer Lake, Shanghai
50 cs, Geismar & Co, Bowmonte, Santos
MICA—142 cs, Andrew Lager Co, Mormacyork, Rio de Janeiro
82 cs, Sylvania Elec Products Co, Mormacyork, Rio de Janeiro
45 cs, Vilco, Inc, Mormacyork, Rio de Janeiro
56 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
6 cs, American Mica Works, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
50 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
70 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Works, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
10 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
25 cs, James F Garneau Co, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
100 cs, General Electric Co, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
875 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
632 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
100 cs, Bank of I A & C, City of Khartoum, Madras
10 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, City of Khartoum, Madras
31 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, City of Khartoum, Madras
80 cs, General Electric Co, Matheran, Calcutta
187 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, Matheran, Calcutta
47 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Matheran, Calcutta

MOLASSES—1,828,609 gls, Institute Cubano de Estabilizacion, Horace See, Cuba
MYRTLE LEAVES—2 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bastia, Leghorn
NAPHTHALENE—1,563 bgs, Associated Metal & Mineral Corp, Coral Sea, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—100,800 gls, Stanco, Inc, Esso Aruba, Aruba
OCHRE, YELLOW—1 bg, Mehmed S Zia, Coeur De Alene Victory, Larnaca
OLIVE OIL—23 dms, Merchants Bank, Bastia, Lisbon
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Inc, Nuevo Dominicano, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—72 bgs, Innis, Speiden Co, Loide Domingos, Salvador
PALM OIL—1,806,272 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, African Glade, Matadi
PAPRIKA—199 bgs, J Weinstein Co, Exanthia, Alicante
50 bgs, Archibald & Kendall Co, Exanthia, Alicante
260 bgs, Exanthia, Alicante
50 bgs, W Clark, Ltd, Exanthia, Alicante
107 cs, United Fruit Co, Exanthia, Alicante
500 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Bastia, Lisbon
400 bgs, Ludwig Muller Co, Exford, Trieste
550 bgs, Biddle & Sawyer Co, Exford, Trieste
PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Co, Aardyk, Penang
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Averdijk, Rotterdam
275 bgs, M Golodetz Co, City of Khartoum, Alleppey
320 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, City of Khartoum, Alleppey
400 bgs, C Czarnikow Co, City of Khartoum, Alleppey
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross Co, City of Khartoum, Alleppey
240 bgs, Frank Fehr Co, City of Khartoum, Alleppey
80 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, City of Khartoum, Alleppey
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, City of Khartoum, Cochin
320 bgs, Joensson & Cross Co, City of Khartoum, Cochin
240 bgs, C Czarnikow Co, City of Ely, Alleppey
WHITE—476 bgs, Averdijk, Rotterdam
PEPPERMINT OIL—2 dms, Heyden Bros, Agwidale, Havana
PETITGRAIN OIL—13 cs, Geo Uhe Co, Alpherat, Buenos Aires
80 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mormacyork, Montevideo
1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Notos, Port au Prince
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—190,590 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Zurich, Puerto la Cruz
125,417 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mormacfuel, Puerto la Cruz
15,805 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Whittier Mills, Fahaheel
119,389 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso, Little Rock, Cartagena
99,649 bbls, First National Bank of Philadelphia, Seven Seas, Las Piedras
11,062 bbls, Cities Service Co, Seven Seas, Amuay
119,485 bbls, Imperial Oil Co, Ltd, Kern Hills, Puerto la Cruz
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
PYRIDIN—22 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Averdijk, Rotterdam
PYRITES—289 cks, American Metal Co, Pibeira Grande, Oporto
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,411 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Alpherat, Buenos Aires
10,778 bgs, R J Schluter Co, Rio Chico, Buenos Aires
6,608 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Rio Chico, Buenos Aires
6,011 bgs, Imex Corp, Mormacgulf, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—1,500 flasks, Felix Kramarsky Corp, Leise Maersk, Yokohama
RAW SIENNA—2 bgs, Mehmed S Zia, Coeur De Alene Victory, Larnaca
SAGE OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Exford, Trieste
SALVADOR BALSAM—20 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Co, Cape Cod, Cristobal
5 dms, Wessel, Duval Co, Cape Cod, Cristobal
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Averdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
400 bgs, G E Dockstader Co, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm E Zinsser Co, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
200 bgs, G E Dockstader Co, Matheran, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser Co, Matheran, Calcutta
250 bgs, United Shellac Co, Matheran, Calcutta
610 bgs, Kertosomo, Bangkok
210 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Kertosomo, Bangkok
172 bgs, Wm Zinsser Co, Kertosomo, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—112 bgs, S L Jones Co, Leise Maersk, Hongkong
SHARKLIVER OIL—150 dms, Danco Import & Export Co, Mormacteal, Copenhagen
1 dm, W J Bush Co, Cape Cod, Cristobal
SHELLAC—428 bgs, Wm Zinsser Co, Matheran, Calcutta
SODIUM CYANIDE—1,525 dms, Alabaman, Antwerp
SILICATE—100 bgs, E M Sergent Co, Mormacteal, Copenhagen
SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED—66 cks, N Y Quinine & Chemical Works, American Builder, Manchester
TANKAGE—1,949 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Kaikoura, Auckland
920 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Kaikoura, Napier
TEA WASTE—150 bgs, Harrison & Crossfield Co, Leise Maersk, Keelung
2,104 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, City of Khartoum, Calcutta
TOLU BALSAM—12 cs, Duncan Co, Cape Cod, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—24 bbls, Machado & Co, Sheridan, Belem Para
TUNG OIL—100 tons, Vongher Low China Co, Leise Maersk, Shanghai
100 tons, Hendry & Co, Pioneer Lake, Shanghai
TUCUM KERNELS—19,999 bgs, E F Drew Co, Sheridan, Parnahyba
6,154 bgs, Bank of London, Dominic, Parnahyba
3,333 bgs, E F Drew Co, Dominic, Maranhao
3,332 bgs, General Foods Corp, Dominic, Maranhao
UMBER—8 bgs, Mehmed S Zia, Coeur De Alene Victory, Larnaca
VENETIAN RED—1 bg, Mehmen S ia, Coeur De Alene Victory, Larnaca
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, L A Champon Co, Notos, Port au Prince
WATTLE BARK—2,200 bls, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Great Falls Victory, Durban
EXTRACT—1,014 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Great Falls Victory, Durban
2,076 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Great Falls Victory, Durban
5,921 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Great Falls Victory, Durban
WHITING—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bros Co, Wells City, Avonmouth
WOLFRAM ORE—3,500 bgs, J W Hampton, jr, & Co, Leise Maersk, Hongkong
12,000 bgs, United States Treasury Dept, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
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—Continued on page 70

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CHEMURGIC DIVISION

Chemical Emulsifiers Use

—Continued from page 4

farm commodities which would be affected by their use. Advertisements have stated that in one bakery mix one pound of the chemical compound plus five pounds of water will replace six pounds of shortening. In addition, it is alleged that eggs can be reduced from fifteen to four pounds per mix and that in some cases milk may be entirely eliminated.

"The baking industry's consumption amounts to about 40 percent of the lard and shortening production. It is estimated that if these softeners come into widespread use in the baking industry, 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 pounds of shortening, lard, butter, and oils would be eliminated from the baking industry's annual consumption of fat. This is equivalent to the production of soybeans from a approximately 3,500,000 acres."

Threat to Farm Interests

Mr. Keefe said that in testimony before FDA, it was shown that Atlas Powder Company last year sold 8,000,000 pounds of the chemical to the food trade and the C. J. Peterson Company, Kansas City, sold 2,000,000 pounds. Adding these figures to the sales of other chemical companies, he stated, and "you have one of the most severe threats to the agricultural interests of this nation that this country has ever seen.

"Not only that, but you have a product being introduced into the food supplies of the people of this nation when no one can say, as a result of scientific examination, or clinical experience, what the nutritive effect and what the clinical effect is going to be on humans through the constant and everyday ingestion of these things.

"You had better begin to think about it, my friends. You had better begin to get something into the hands of the Food and Drug Administration by law which will enable them to make a real investigation. Do you know that under existing law today the Food and Drug Administration does not have the power to subpoena? Do you know that the administration cannot compel the production of any books or records and they cannot compel any person to come before them to give them the facts, and that all of these important hearings which are now going on, is purely voluntary in character?

FDA Can't Get Facts

"The head of the Food and Drug Administration, with whom I have spent many hours on this problem, confesses their inability to get the facts because they do not have the power to go out and bring witnesses in to give testimony as to the effect that this thing is going to have upon the entire American economy, I am going to offer some legislation in a few days to implement this situation which will strengthen the power of the Food and Drug Administration in the hopes that we may get some immediate action, something that the administration has been contending for years, so that their hands may be strengthened in order that they may get the facts."

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Obituaries

Newman W. Adsit

Newman W. Adsit, retired treasurer of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, died April 15 in St. Luke's hospital, New York. Mr. Adsit had retired from business life in 1948.

He joined the zinc company as its cashier in 1913, and served as credit manager and assistant treasurer before being elected treasurer in 1935. At the time of his retirement he was an officer of nineteen companies.

Arthur L. Mullaly

Arthur L. Mullaly, founder and president of Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, died April 19 in Baltimore after being taken ill while enroute from Washington to New York. He was sixty-one years old.

Mr. Mullaly had been associated with the National Aniline & Chemical Corporation for a number of years, and later served as sales manager of dyestuffs of the H. A. Metz Company. He established the Advance Solvents organization in 1930 and remained active in its management until his death.

Harry F. Schaefer

Harry F. Schaefer, founder and general manager of the Schaefer Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky., died recently in St. Joseph's Infirmary in that city. He was sixty-nine years old.

Mr. Schaefer joined the Lilly Varnish Company, Indianapolis, Ind., in his youth, and in 1906 went to Louisville, where he joined the Falls City Varnish Company, which subsequently became the Sun Varnish Company. In 1926 Mr. Schafer formed his own company, and in 1934 took over the Sun organization.

Dr. C. Whitman Cross, former president of the Geological Society of Washington and past treasurer of the National Academy of Sciences, died April 20 at Rockville, Md. He was ninety-four years old.

Dr. Joseph A. Cushman, geologist and biologist, who pioneered in the study of micro-paleontology, died recently at his home in Sharon, Mass. He was sixty-eight years old.

Sir Wyndham Dunstan, director of the Imperial Institute for many years, died in Farnham Common, Buckinghamshire, England, April 20. Sir Wyndham was greatly responsible for furthering the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the British Empire. He was eighty-seven years old.

Dr. Aristide Fanti, scientific librarian of the National Bureau of Standards from 1910 to 1938, died recently in Cheverly, Md. He was eighty-one years old. Dr. Fanti, a native of Italy, came to the United States in 1904 and in the same year became a member of the staff of the Library of Congress. He remained there until 1910, when he was appointed scientific librarian of the NBS.

Kenneth D. Kahn, chemical engineer with Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, died April 1 near Amarillo, Tex. He was fifty-six years old.

Archibald M. Maxwell, vice-president and director of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, died April 18 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was fifty-three years old. Mr. Maxwell joined the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1920 and served with several of its affiliated companies before transferring to the Ohio organization.

John McLaren, jr., chief draftsman in the engineering department of the Bayway, N. J., refinery of the Standard Oil Company, died April 14 at his home in Elizabeth. He was fifty-one years old.

W. Arthur Murphy, former assistant treasurer of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and wartime Deputy Director of Rubber Reserve, died recently at his home in Baltimore. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Murphy had retired from the duPont organization in 1942.

Albion L. Page, president of the Vapo Cresolene Company, proprietary medicines manufacturer, New York, died recently at his home in Madison, N. J.

Kiefer Gets NSRB Post

Dr. Norvin C. Kiefer, a medical director of the United States Public Health Service, has been appointed director of the medical division of the National Security Resources Board, to relieve Dr. James A. Crabtree, who has been on loan from the Public Health Service since June, 1948.

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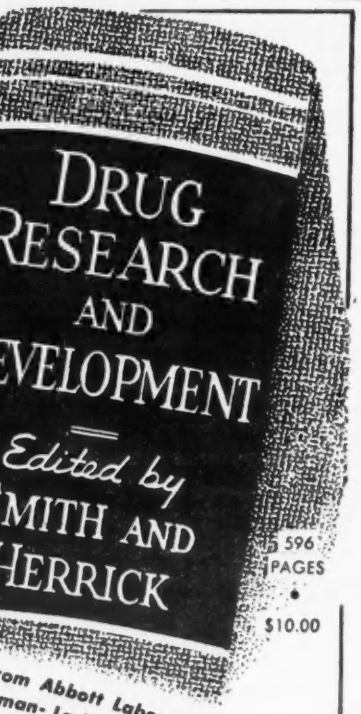

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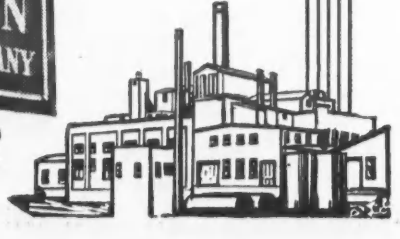

An Analysis of the ITO Charter

—Continued from page 5

with this provision of the charter what other changes will be permitted to bring it into accord with provisions of the charter the meaning of which is still to be interpreted?

With national security uppermost in our minds in these trying times we must be particularly concerned with paragraphs 1 and 5 of article 18. On casual reading they appear innocuous enough in that they provide against indirect or invisible protection of domestic production to the detriment of imported goods.

Danger to Synthetic Rubber Program

Actually, however, by prohibiting "internal quantitative regulations relating to the mixture, processing or use of products in specified amounts or proportions" they strike directly at the heart of the synthetic rubber program of the United States. True, paragraph 6 is an escape clause of sorts, but even it provides that the regulations shall be subject to negotiation.

The synthetic rubber program of the United States is primarily a security measure. Are we willing to have it subjected to negotiation in a tariff instrument?

Valuation for Custom Purposes

Article 35, much too long to quote here, deals with valuation for customs purposes and contains some good provisions with respect to stabilization, but others of such a complex and highly technical nature as to be extremely controversial.

It provides that members recognize the validity of certain principles set forth in the article, and upon request of another member directly affected, "shall review in the light of these principles the operation of any of their laws or regulations relating to value for customs purposes." The ITO may request reports on the steps taken.

Some Provisions Not Determined

What will be done when the reports are in is open to conjecture, but if the provisions of some other sections of the charter are criterion the laws and regulations of the individual countries involved will be superseded by the applicable provisions of the charter—some of which provisions are still to be determined.

A case in point is paragraph 3 (a) of this same article 35, which states specifically that "the value for customs purposes of imported merchandise should be based on the actual value of the imported merchandise on which duty is assessed . . ."

Under present United States laws, and for wholly valid reasons, the American selling price is the basis of valuation for a number of imported items, several of them highly important to our economy. To conform to ITO requirements we would be obliged to revise our law to the extent of permitting a change, not in rate of duty, but in the basis of valuation, something which even the trade agreements act does not permit our President to do.

Constitutional Authority Involved

Here again, as in article 17, is presented the question as to whether or not Congress is to relinquish its constitutional authority to control tariffs. The delegation of that authority under the trade agreements act is specific as to the limitations of time and scope. To conform to the provisions of paragraph 3 (a) will be to relinquish the authority permanently and without limitations as to scope.

Article 52 reads "no act or omission to act on the part of the organization shall preclude any member from enforcing any national statute or decree directed towards

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preventing monopoly or restraint of trade."

This is a positive statement that irrespective of the ITO the United States, for example, is privileged to enforce its statutes designed to prevent monopolistic practices; but is there a negative implication—that the United States may not enforce other laws if they are in disagreement with provisions of the ITO charter? If this is not the implication why is specific permission given to enrorce anti-monopoly laws?

Article 4 has to do with removal of maladjustments within the balance of payments and paragraph 1 reads—"In the event that a persistent maladjustment within a member's balance of payments is a major factor in a situation in which other members are involved in balance-of-payments difficulties which handicap them in carrying out the provisions of article 3 without resort to trade restrictions, the member shall make its full contribution, while appropriate action shall be taken by the other members concerned towards correcting the situation."

What is the meaning of "the member shall make its full contribution?" The phrase certainly will have to be interpreted, and in many cases there will be technical and controversial elements involved. It is a safe assumption that in a great many instances the United States would be the creditor nation—the one to make the full contribution. Would our conception of the term be the same as the conception of other nations?

Standards of Productivity

Under article 9, members shall, within their respective territories, take action to develop and raise standards of productivity through means not inconsistent with the charter. Presumably the United States government, as a member of ITO, would have for its "territory" the United States and its possessions. Is our government to intervene in the productive enterprise of our country? To what extent? Whatever the intervention may amount to it must be in accordance with ITO's interpretaton of the applicable provisions of the charter.

These comments have pointed up only a few of the articles of the charter which contain ambiguities; provisions which conflict with our Federal laws; would lead to government intervention in private enterprise; would result in the sacrifice of our national security, and even provisions which would result in the surrender of our national sovereignty.

Further analysis reveals other articles which would have the same effect, and still others which contain provisions for bureaucratic controls and for development of cartel-type monopolies; the fact that under paragraph 6 of article 77 the United States, with one vote in fifty-three, would have no actual power to determine the proportion of the budget cost it must bear; discrimination, usually at the expense of the United States; lack of security in foreign investments; questionable obligations which the United States would be obliged to undertake; some of the very principles of the charter corrupted by exceptions incorporated for the benefit of one nation or just a few; the necessity of the United States conforming to a planned economy, and many other features completely foreign to our American concepts.

State Department's Views

Despite all this our State Department is engaged in trying to sell the Havana Charter to the people of the United States. In its "Green Paper No. 18," recently issued, the principal theme title is "Building the Peace" and the subtitle "A Charter for World Prosperity—The How and Why of the ITO."

This is the second of a series of three articles. The third will appear in next week's issue.)

French Imports: 1948

Imports of chemicals into France during 1948 have been reported by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of that country as follows, in metric tons:—

Ammonium chloride	283
nitrate	121.735
sulphate	32.844
Anhydrous ammonia	15.405
Bichromates	549
	304
Butyl alcohol	570
Calcium carbide	6.808
Caustic soda	1.292
Chlorine	2.179
Copper sulphate	14.293
Ethylene glycol	570
Lead chromate	619
Sodium nitrate	115.562
Superphosphate	7.325
Trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene	718
Zinc oxide	2.149

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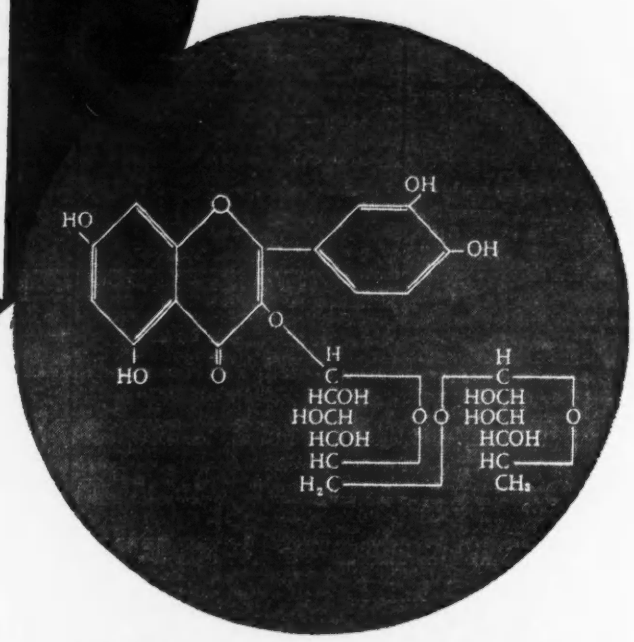

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Price trend in the botanical drug market continued downward during the past week. Revaluation of echinacea, elecampane, powdered white hellebore, poke and scammony roots was in favor of buyers who, however, were rarely in the spot market for them in the period under review. In condimental botanicals and on the rising side of the market, black pepper, French celery seed, Zanzibar cloves, Portuguese and Turkish laurel leaves, and Persian cumin seed were of feature interest but most articles in that market category declined in price when they moved at all. The market index remained at 183.7 in comparison with 228.1 a year ago when it was also inert.

Activity in the domestic botanical collection country was reported to be developing slowly. Most operators were reluctant to believe that a major increase in the number of workers would come this Summer. The fact that industrial projects have reduced working forces considerably has brought unemployment to hill folk who had left the highlands for the plateau country where industry had flourished during the war years. Hence, more people should be available for drug collection. Whether they will actually collect is uncertain. Country prices to the workers have been worked down broadly though not always substantially. Most collectors expected competition to be keen this year when it comes to disposal of their 1949 collections.

Exports of botanicals in 1948 reached a total of 2,726,497 pounds, according to the latest statement of the Department of Commerce. Eighteen countries bought cascara sagrada bark; eleven countries took ginseng root; seven were buyers of mandrake; only one purchased henbane leaves; and twenty nations were listed as destinations for 2,242,514 pounds of botanicals the names of which were not disclosed.

Balsams

Fir—Inquiries were more numerous during the past week and the sale of Oregon balsam was larger in some quarters. The market was very steady in all directions. Canadian balsam underwent a conventional and entirely routine request at well held prices.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—The extent to which this article is exported may be seen from the following tabulation of the 1948 shipments of this bark by countries of destination:—

	Pounds
Argentina	400
Australia	20.093
Belgium	4.200
Brazil	2.840
Canada	75.515
Chile	600
Cuba	250
Denmark	3.360
Greece	1.285
India	3.214
Italy	16.553
Mexico	200
Netherlands	550
Switzerland	15.344
Sweden	12.160
Union of South Africa	13.415
United Kingdom	221.480
Uruguay	110
Total	391.693

Sassafras—The article has moved fairly well this Spring and that fact, plus the added absence of substantial stocks in the primary market, made it probable that substantial efforts toward a larger collection of better quality of root bark would be scheduled at the origin for the coming months.

Shonny Haw—Apparently most primary market collectors did not view the future of supply with much adversity; they have, for the most part, reduced the prices offered to gatherers of the 1949 crop. Incidently, the word "shonny" seems to be a folk corruption of "shawnee" and the name "shawnee haw" would appear to stem from the Indians.

Beans

Vanilla—The vanilla bean market has been quiet for the last few weeks principally for the reason that many dealers in the United States, many houses in France, and some exporters in Madagascar have been of the opinion that a free and open market might be preferable to the controlled market now kept in force by the Madagascar government.

Recent advices from Madagascar indicate that the Madagascar government is not in a position to declare a free market. It received loans of 100,000,000 francs last year from banks to pay for the destruction of 630 tons of Bourbon vanilla beans. The terms of the loan were that the export tax was to be raised from 21 prcent to 40 percent and, furthermore, prevailing prices must be maintained. Otherwise there is no possibility of repaying the advances.

Regardless of the pressure brought against the Madagascar government to declare a free and open market on vanilla, it is simply not in a position so to do. As soon as importers realize that a controlled market will continue for a long time, with a fixed minimum price of $9 per kilo, which is the equivalent of $4.65 per pound, duty paid, f.o.b. New York, first cost, present inactivity will quickly disappear and full replacement values will be asked again on all purchases.

Gums

Arabic—Local quotations were about as low as first costs would permit and the market appeared steady despite lact of substantial demand. January importations totaled 1,655,317 pounds obtained as follows:—From the Netherlands, 33,071 pounds; Lebanon, 82,231 pounds; India, 1,928 pounds, and Sudan, 1,538,087 pounds.

Karaya—The January import of this article from India was officially reported at 286,734 pounds. Since that month, the detentions of arriving gum have been so large that maintenance of normal spot stocks has become almost impossible.

Locust Bean—According to the Department of Commerce, January arrivals were 63,979 pounds from the United Kingdom; 280,000 pounds from Switzerland; 55,999 pounds from Portugal; 362,900 pounds from Italy, and 74,957 pounds from Greece —a total of 837,835 pounds.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The market was relatively quiet on the spot and trading, when current at all, was in relatively small lots. According to the Department of Commerce, January importations all originated in Bulgaria and the total of both leaves and root was only 2,205 pounds. So long as only such small quantities are

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
rhattoon, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 2½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Persian, 1¼c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ¾c. per lb.
Turkish, recleaned, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Echinacea root, 3c. per lb.
Elecampane root, 3c. per lb.
Hellebore root, white, powd., 5c. per lb.
Pokeroot, 2c. per lb.
Scammony root, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.
Anise, star, ½c. per lb.
Cassia rolls, Honan, scraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, ½c. per lb.
Yunnan, scraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
unscraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 3c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English, yellow, 2c. per lb.
Montana, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Turkish, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Thyme, French, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Haitian, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
183.7	183.7	186.8	228.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended April 15

New York

Herbs, 4 cases: claims; incomplete labeling.
Honey, 40 drums: excessive extraneous matter.
Kola nuts, 65 bags: insect bored.
Lemon oil, 120 half cases: mineral oil substituted.
Origanum leaves, 147 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 320 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Senna pods, 50 bales: filthy.

Boston

Mustard seed, 58 bags: voyage damaged (filthy).

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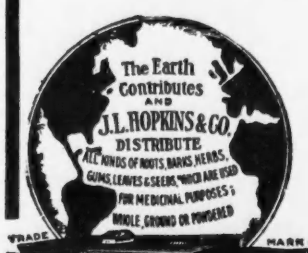

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imported a market for the fine quality domestic-grown items will hold.

Henbane—Belgium, Egypt and the Sudan supply most of this article to manufacturing consumers in this country and the January arrivals from those points were:—From Belgium, 2,157 pounds; Egypt, 2,189 pounds; the Sudan, 10,700 pounds—a total of 15,046 pounds.

Patchouli—Not very much of this article could be obtained from botanical dealers on the spot but the market was quoted at 45c. to 55c. per pound. Department of Commerce figures gave January imports as 33,700 pounds, all from British Malaya.

Senna—The total January import was 34,644 pounds, arrivng from the following sources:—India, 23,703 pounds; Egypt, 10,961 pounds. Local market activity was entirely routine. Reports failed to include any mention of further price drops.

Stramonium—During the month of January, 1,354 pounds of this article reached here from Argentina where it is under cultivation. Also, 13,023 pounds from Italy, this making a total importation of 14,377 pounds on a market noted last week for its limited interest so far as buyers for consumption were concerned.

Miscellaneous

Aloe—Department of Commerce reports of January arrivals noted the landing of 10,272 pounds from the Dominican Republic and 36,500 pounds from Curacao—a total of 46,772 pounds. The spot market was a firmer affair last week.

Kola Nuts—Prices failed of further unsettlement but they did not appear to be especially firm during the past week of very limited consuming request. January imports totaled 29,925 pounds from Jamaica and 83,577 pounds from Nigeria—amounting in all to 113,502 pounds.

Lycopodium—Russia has supplied better than fair quantities of this article, possibly with an adverse effect on domestic collections. In January, 11,203 pounds came in from the USSR.

Papain—Competition and generally unsettled prices and conditions governed on the spot—though open quotations were not changed last week. January imports were as follows:—From Ceylon, 9,672 pounds; British East Africa, 5,244 pounds—a total of 14,916 pounds.

Roots

Echinacea—The lack of sustaining demand from a normal number of manufacturing consumers loosened price views of holders who of late had been noted for their easy approach to pricing. The market was down to 45c. to 55c. per pound last week.

Elecampane—Possible in anticipation of securing new crop goods at lower prices this year, some spot offerings were made on the lower basis of 25c. to 28c. per pound during the past week. The more favorable price position did not stimulate activity much.

Gentian—France was the sole supplier of January arrivals, according to the Department of Commerce whose latest reports of importations mention 92,972 pounds as arriving from that country.

Ginseng—Most business in this article is reported as export, but some in movement does take place and the January arrival of 256 pounds consisted of 189 pounds from China and 67 pounds from Hong Kong.

Licorice—Low prices seem unable or unlikely to go lower. Stability in prices has prevailed for some time past. January arrivals were as follows: — From USSR, 951,530 pounds; Italy, 1,106 pounds; China, 50 pounds—a total of 952,686 pounds, which was exceptionally small for this item.

Orris—The Italian source of supply forwarded 11,100 pounds of this root to this country during the month of January, according to the Department of Commerce. Of late, spot prices had been easier and unsettled at lower levels but quotations seemed to have become steadier last week. At least they were unchanged.

Poke—With practically no trading out of spot stocks to aid in maintainence of local quotations, and in keeping with some weakening of the primary market position of the article, dealers here offered deliveries on the lower basis of 14c. to 16c. per pound without stirring consumers from their somnolence.

Rhubarb—Arrivals from China last January totaled 10,080 pounds, according to the latest report by the Department of Commerce.

Sarsaparilla—Imports in January were 2,359 pounds from Mexico and 1,326 pounds from Jamaica, according to the Department of Commerce, for a total of 3,685 pounds.

Scammony—Sellers have revised their spot prices in some instances and late last week spot goods could be bought at 11c.

to 13c. per pound without much difficulty in local quarters.

Seeds

Anise—Chinese star anise was fractionally lower at 12c. to 12½c. per pound. Mexican and Syrian material remained steady at 16c. to 16½c., and 17c. to 17½c. per pound respectively. None was in much demand. Stocks were ample for more than current takings.

Celery—French seed moved up to 26c. to 26½c. per pound but it seemed hardly likely that the recent report of a short crop in India had anything to do with the development of the French item. Indian seed held very steady at 23½c. to 24c. per pound and uncertainty concerning the future at the source tended to make buyers maintain prices regardless of the lack of widening demand.

Cumin—Some Persian seed on the spot brought the higher price of 23¼c. to 23½c. per pound during the past week. Also, seed in future arrival position was up to 21½c. to 22c. The spot stocks unsold at this time was said to be quite small.

Spices

Cassia—China buds were sharply lower at 23c. to 24c. per pound in one quarter. Honan scraped rolls were reduced to 15c. to 15½c. and the broken Honan was down to 14c. to 14½c. Yunnan scraped rolls were shaded to 15c. to 15½c.; broken, 14½c. to 15c.; unscraped, 14c. to 14½c.; broken, 13½c. to 14c. Saigon and Batavia remained unchanged as also did Canton rolls.

Cinnamon—The market gave further ground when prices were reduced to the basis of 20c. to 20½c. per pound with demand still a laggard according to most spot suppliers of the item.

Clove—Madagascar spice on the spot was obtainable at 17c. to 17½c. per pound and few offerings were received from the origin where a strong position was maintained because of shrinkage in unsold stocks. The potentialities in Madagascar spice were such as to cause Zanzibar material to become firmer and reflect added strength.

Ginger—No. 2 Jamaica was higher at 36c. to 37c. per pound and the No. 3 went up to 34c. to 35c. African remained strong at 27c. to 28c.

Pepper—Activity returned to the market and reversed the late downward trend in spot quotations. At a late hour in the period, spot black pepper was higher at 87c. to 88c. per pound; April shipment was 86c. to 87c. and May, 85c. to 86c. Stocks of white pepper were virtually extinct, spot and distant, and prices were nominal.

A Washington report said the India 1948-49 crop had been estimated at 56,000,000 pounds. The exportable surplus was said to be 36,000,000 to 42,000,000 pounds. Commitments with United States buyers were 11,000,000 pounds for December-February shipment. Half of the December-January commitments were bought back by speculators.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 7

lead from Latin America for second quarter delivery.

To Greece—$200,000 for hides and skins from the United States, and decreases of $50,000 for leather products, $300,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $398,000 for medicinal preparations, for fourth quarter 1948 delivery from the United States; a new authorization of $200,000 for medicinal preparations for second quarter delivery from the United States; decreases of $265,000 for hides and skins and Latin America and $40,000 for the same from Canada for first quarter delivery.

To Netherlands—Decreases of $41,000 for nonmetallic minerals, $184,000 for essential oils, $99,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $8,000 for medicinal preparations, $110,000 for crude oil and petroleum, all for first quarter delivery from the United States, decreases of $38,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from Canada; $762,000 for crude oil and petroleum from the Middle East; and $91,000 for zinc from Latin America, all for first quarter delivery; and a new authorization of $31,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from Latin America.

Cosmetic Chemists Hear Colburn

Dr. William Colburn was the featured speaker at a recent meeting of the Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists. Dr. Colburn discussed "The Theory and Mechanism of Detergent Action."

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in essential oils during the past week varied considerably with different dealers. Some reported demand to be slow and cited too cool weather in accounting for an alleged failure for soft drink requirements to expand. Others were fortunate enough to find sales to the beverage trade virtually normal but slow when it came to cosmeticians and perfumers. Price movements were fewer than they had been lately but they were exclusively downward last week, making the market index lower by 0.1 point and setting it at 103.3 in comparison with 135.8 a year ago when it dropped 2.4 points.

Geranium, ginger, and cardamom oils were the only strong items. The general view was that prices on both Algerian and Bourbon oils on spot ought to and probably would advance; Bourbon oil on spot was at parity with replacement costs, said some dealers. Anise and cassia were weak and unsettled despite the uncertainties arising in China by reason of Communist armies successes. Trading in gold was said to have been banned in Hong Kong, the British Crown Colony, and it should ultimately affect the position of both oils at the origin. What said effect may be remained to be developed.

Some improvement in the purchase of essential oils by Great Britain may result from the authorization by the Economic Cooperation Administration of $750,000 for that purpose. Particularly, peppermint oil exporters may benefit substantially.

Bergamot was lower on the spot but most information suggested that the market was likely to become more stabilized. The feeling was that the market was about at bottom. Lemon oil from Italy had tough going in seeking the interest of former consumers now held mainly by domestic interests. However, widely variable quality of Italian oils worked against success of the Italian attempts at market recovery. A lot of 120 half-cases was ordered detained by the Food and Drug Administration because of mineral oil being substituted.

French oils found a poor outlet to consuming industries last week. Despite the improved value of the French franc, offerings of shipment parcels were not snapped up and the net cost to importers was still slightly downward. Until cosmeticians and perfumers begin production of finished products for the holiday trade, most dealers expected business to remain light.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Abies siberica oil, 15c. per lb.
Bergamot oil, 5c. per lb.
Dillweed oil, 90c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 15c. per lb.
West Indian, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
103.3	103.4	104.5	135.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Absence of trading induces more competition into the spot market than had been present in the recent past. Quotations were reduced to a minimum of $2.35 per pound but the range, according to seller, continued to touch $3.10.

Almond—Stocks seemed to have been increased moderately but there was still no broad distribution of quality merchandise and regardless of consuming demand sellers were maintaining quotations without the least trouble in the form of competition.

Anise—The market was still weak but it may be that since dealing in gold at Hong Kong has been prohibited, a change of one sort or another may come over trade at that port. What kind of a change remains to be developed. One quarter said there were practically no sellers but buying interest here was poor.

Bay—Jobbing business was very fair in size. In some quarters, the size of such requests was said to have increased. However, such betterment as did take place in sales was without effect on asking prices for spot deliveries. Stocks could meet reasonable expansion in consuming request, according to local suppliers.

Bergamot—Absence of sustaining demand tended to keep competition a fairly prominent factor in activity during the past week. Most takings by consumers were of jobbing size and the total of such business was conservative. Quotations seemed subject to shading, the market being $3.90-$4.60 per pound. Replacement costs tend toward greater stability.

Bois de Rose—The movement into consumption varied very little but it was sufficient to give considerable support to prices prevailing for spot merchandise. Also, dealers could not import at greater price advantage and that tended to solidify the spot market. Demand was mainly for immediate needs of buyers.

Cajeput—Stocks were short when compared with the normal reserve formerly maintained rather broadly throughout the spot market. However, calls from consumers have been also below the previous normal volume. The combined result of these trade factors last week was the thorough maintenance of prices.

Camphor—A steadier market has continued to broaden in its influence. In fact, some disposition to raise prices could be found in a few quarters. However, open quotations were still 30c. to 40c. per pound, varying as to supplier and quantity taken.

Cardamom—The market continued to be vastly strong and so far as could be ascertained from the origins of raw material, it was likely to remain a strong market for an indefinite period of time. Far eastern products of late had been noted for strength despite the rather speculative variety of market. One quarter asked as high as $50 per pound. Minimum was $42 but that was not a general quotation.

Cassia—Some responsible sellers believed that prices were too low and solely because of unsettled conditions in China. Prohibition of dealings in gold at Hong Kong may have had its influence but the full effect of that move by the British remains to be developed. Local prices and conditions showed no change.

Clove—The market continued strong in undertone, well maintained as to prices, and lacking in competition between suppliers. The situation here was based directly on that governing the position of clove spice both in Madagascar and Zanzibar. Demand on the spot has not changed, remaining steady but routine.

Dillweed—Inquiry among local dealers ordinarily active distributors of this oil developed the idea that none had any information regarding the recently reported production in Texas. Oil from weed grown there was forecast for April delivery in the recent past. Meanwhile, however, indications of a weakening spot price could be found locally, and by the end of last week the minimum of quotations became $7.35 per pound. The range prevailing on spot was to $8.25, and it prevailed according to dealer and quantity.

Eucalyptus—One well posted dealer in Australian oil stated last week that the market on that article was much firmer and that a general strengthening of its position seemed likely. Competition from Spanish oil has been a weakening element in eucalyptus oil from whatever source and the fact that some former users no longer consume as large quantities has not been without its influence on the local schedule of quotations.

Geranium—Reports in some quarters suggested that still higher prices may have to be established on Bourbon oil. This view appeared based on the idea that replacement today is practically at parity with the spot price of $10.50 to $11.75 per pound. The general opinion was that all geranium oils would continue to strengthen. In the instance of Bourbon oil, past hurricanes and heavy rains were said to have damaged the French plantations materially. The next crop was expected to be less than that in recent years. Some felt that high cost of Bourbon oil might swing trading more substantially toward Algerian material.

Lemon—The Messina market continued to display signs of weakness but such a vast range in qualities have been forthcoming from what was once the world's almost sole source of supply that price determination in terms of real value was difficult. Some recent arrivals have been particularly poor in quality. An example of that was the detention of 120 half-cases, containing mineral oil as a substitute. Italy seemed to be striving to recover the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

market it lost to American oil but poor quality of Italian oil has made substantial recovery impossible.

Lemongrass—According to local reports, primary markets were being exceptionally well maintained so far as shipment quotations were concerned during the past week. Most suppliers expected that April would bring price reductions. That expectation has now swung to May.

Lime—Demand showed moderate gains so far as the call for quantities of moderate size were concerned. Quotations were firmer to steadier and the range was wider on Mexican oil, being $4.25 to $5.25 per pound as to seller.

Nutmegs—Although price trend in West Indian material recently reversed into upward direction, the price movement in oil was downward last week, thus reflecting the fact that distillers recently bought raw material at relatively attractive prices. Quotations late in the period were $3.85 to $5.35 per pound for East Indian, and $4 to $4.65 for West Indian material.

Ocotea Cymbarum — Quotations lacked change but the market was dull enough to encourage more than a modicum of competition should former users in large quantities return to the market for similar amounts of oil. But they did not last week and the market remained generally weak.

Orange — Prices were a half-hitch steadier but they lacked true steadiness mainly because of very large stocks being available to meet a demand not much increased over than current during the late months of Winter. However, quotations were retained without change throughout the past week.

Peppermint—Though it was a buyers' market, buyers were lacking for the most part and transactions on the spot usually involved relatively small quantities of the oil. It was learned that the Economic Cooperation Administration had authorized $750,000 for use by Great Britain in the purchase of essential oils and it might be that peppermint export to the United Kingdom may become the factor needed to steady the at present unsettled market. The 1948 exports to that destination totaled but 28,500 pounds compared with 175,000 to 200,000 pounds as normal consumption there.

Sassafras—A slight gain in sales suggested coverage of some late Spring requirements on the part of a few smaller consumers. Prices remained steady to firm in line with replacement cost.

Savory—The foodstuff industry were still poor buyers of this article. So small have been sales that numbers of former suppliers no longer stock the article for prompt delivery.

Spearmint—Few local dealers were disposed to take less than $4 per pound and minimum seemed to be $3.95 notwithstanding the lack of much demand for prompt delivery goods at this time. Of course, the larger consumers awaited firm offerings of new crop oil upon whatever basis but producers did not make known at this time what they were willing to take for 1949 crop oil.

Spruce—Enough oil was being carried to provide reserves to meet the small demand current now and likely to remain the type of selling during the months immediately ahead.

Vetiver—Java oil of top quality was offering considerable competition to the produce of other lands and throughout the past week the movement of Javanese goods was well maintained at a level sufficiently to hold quotations to a steady basis.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone — Jobbing demand was fair in size and steadily active during most of the past week. Makers reported steady prices.

Amyl Salicylate—Business was not active save within moderate limits. Smaller users were the principal buyers since

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those requiring major quantities still held fair sized inventories. Quotations were mainly steady during the period.

Anethol—Not much new business was developed last week. Most consumers carried better than fair inventories that protected requirements fairly well into the future. Prices remained generally steady so far as actual producers were concerned. Reports suggested that some resellers had shaded slightly.

Citronellal—Prices were no lower but the undertone of the market was moderately soft under the presence of more than the recent amount of competition between suppliers. Demand was fair.

Eugenol—The item was basically firm to strong in keeping with the situation prevailing in raw material and the absence of much competition for the fair amount of demand current during the past week. Unsold stocks held by producers were moderate.

Linalool — The article manufactured from bois de rose tended toward a slight unsettlement in view of the recent price reductions developed for oil on spot and in the primary market. Demand for linalool was routine and for prompt needs.

Safrol—Production costs have decreased considerably since raw material became available on the basis of a declining run of prices from the origin and the development of a consequently more competitive market on the spot. However, the situation failed to work out further in the way of added reductions in local quotations. They held steady.

Bids Wanted

Adhesive, water resistant, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1158, April 29.

Agar agar, shredded, 500 pounds, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25) invitation 1447-49, April 28.

Beeswax, yellow, 49,071, kilograms, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1220, May 2.

Benzol, technical, 5,004 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 537, May 4.

Borax, 5,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1864, April 27.

Carbon remover, 600 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4562, part 2, May 10.

Cement, film splicing, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1866, May 2; vulcanizing, 10,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 525, May 2.

Chromic acid (chromium trioxide) 5,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 524, May 2.

Cornsteep liquor, 65,000 gallons, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1220, May 2.

Desiccant, type V, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 533, May 4.

Disinfectant, 13,800 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4563, May 10.

Drugs, in dosage form, various, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-110, April 26.

Dye, fluorescent, sea marker, 2,500 three-ounce units, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4521, part 2, May 10.

Emetine hydrochloride, 4,434 injections, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1220, May 2.

Fuel oil and kerosene, region 2, from April 1, 1949, through July 31, 1950, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 9FO-9854-R, May 3, region 1, from August 1, 1949, through July 31, 1950, class 7, May 5.

Gases, medicinal and industrial, as required from July 1, 1949, Veterans Administration Hospital (Topeka, Kansas) invitation 50-7, May 17.

Grease cleaning compound, 11,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4562, part 2, May 10; 35,750 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 534, May 4; 33,000 gallons, invitation 533, May 4.

Hydrogen peroxide, 500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4521, part 3, May 10.

Kerosene, 10,600 gallons, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Washington 25) invitation 49-46, May 2.

Lacquer, pyroxlyin, approx. 11,042 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6286, April 28.

Laundry sour, 9,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4545, part 3, May 11.

Lead acetate, 5,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4521, part 3, May 10.

Lime chlorinated, 12,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4521, part 3, May 10.

Lubricating grease, for light mechanical parts, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 2689, May 12; **greases and oils,** from September 1, 1949, through August 3, 1950, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 9L-9850-R, May 3.

Milkpowder, 455,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 1070, May 11.

Oleic acid, 600 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4562, part 1, May 10.

Paint, enamel, 450 gallons, Quartermaster's Depot (New Cumberland, Pa.) invitation 21, May 2; 450 gallons, invitation 20, May 2; **various,** 1,200 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 948, April 27; 400 gallons Army Quartermaster (Fort Benning, Ga) invitation 214, May 3; approx. 2,000 gallons, invitation 212, April 29; 450 gallons, Quartermaster's Depot (New Cumberland, Pa.) invitation 21, May 2; 200 gallons, invitation 20, May 2; 1,200 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 5G-74981-R, April 26; 708 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13) invitation NY-W 16513, April 26.

Paradichlorobenzene, deodorant blocks, 30,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4521, part 1, May 10.

Petroleum oil, 35,634 gallons, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 49-46, May 2.

Phosphatizing material, 9,500 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 539, May 4.

Photographic chemicals, developer and fixer with hardener, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1755, April 27; developer, invitation 038-1864, April 27.

Polish, automobile, 750 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4521, part 4, May 10.

Quebracho, 7,200 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4545, part 2, May 11.

Rust preventive, 11,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 536, May 4; 22,000 gallons, invitation 530, May 3; 22,000 gallons, invitation 529, May 3; 80,000 gallons, invitation 528, May 3; 70,000 gallons, invitation 527, May 3.

Sage, rubbed or powdered, 420 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 186-S, April 28.

Salt rock, 1,200,000 pounds, various deliveries, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4546, part 1, May 11; 2,400,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1161, May 12.

Sealing compound, 280 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6182, May 5.

Shortening, canned, 880,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 1067, May 10.

Silica gel, 5,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4546, part 2, May 11.

Soap, low titer, 7,200 pounds, and laundry powder, 150,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4546, part 3, May 11; borax toilet, 9,000 pounds, and powder, 100,000 pounds, invitation 4546, part 4, May 11; powder, 6,250,000 pounds, invitation 4547, May 10; borax toilet, 3,500 pounds, invitation 4710, May 17; chip, 900 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 3021, April 29; laundry bar, 75,000 pounds, invitation 3023, April 29; general cleaning paste, 30,000 pounds, invitation 3022, April 29.

Soda ash, 304,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4545, part 1, May 11.

Soda, caustic, 80,000 pounds, and **washing,** 70,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4545, part 1, May 11; **caustic,** 67.9 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3)

Sodium nitrate, 40,000 pounds, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9269, April 28.

Sodium salts, including carbonate, 500 pounds; cyanide, 8,000 pounds; metaphosphate, 76,000 pounds; phosphate, dibasic, 14,000 pounds; monobasic, 17,000 pounds; tribasic, 100,000 pounds; resinate, 4,500 pounds; stannate, 1,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4545, part 2, May 11.

Solvent, dry-cleaning, 15,300 gallons, Armed services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Washington 25) invitation 49-46, May 2.

Spices, ground, including cinnamon, 1,644 pounds; mustard, 1,152 pounds; nutmeg, 636 pounds; black pepper, 6,000 pounds; chili, 1,230 pounds; paprika, 2,352 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 181-S, April 27.

Starch, laundry, 13,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4545, part 3, May 11.

Tantalum, particles, 2,350 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 501, April 28.

Thinner, cellulose acetate butyrate dope, 10,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6187, May 4; lacquer, 21,200 gallons, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 2726, May 3.

Toluene, 123,910 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6152, April 28.

Vegetable oil, salad, 70,002 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 1068, May 2.

Wax, floor, water emulsion, 1,000 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Eglin AFB, Fla.) invitation 79, May 10; 500 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Perrin Base, Sherman, Texas) invitation 43, April 26.

Imports at U.S. Ports

—Continued from page 59

Philadelphia

April 11 to April 19

ALUMINUM SCRAP—410,208 lbs. Western Steel & Metals Corp, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
402,137 lbs. Western Steel & Metals Corp, Tilmont Nagoya
ASBESTOS FIBER—6,568 bgs. Charles Kurz Co, Marine Arrow, Beira
CHROME ORE—12,641,893 lbs. E J Lavino & Co, Marine Arrow, Beira
314,164 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Mildrid, Pastillo
5,202 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Norindies, Pastillo
COD LIVERS—50 cks, Henry R Wampole Co, Mormacmail, Bergen
GYPSUM—6,241 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—5,600,000 lbs. E J Lavino & Co, City of Kimberly, Calcutta
MOLASSES—426,172 gls, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Elizabeth H, Matanzas
PEAT MOSS—900 bls, Kerr, Maurer Co, American Reporter, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,265 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfray, Mena El Ahmada
101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Chattanooga, Aruba
191,862 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Kuwait, Puerto la Cruz
126,383 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Coaling Hills, Puerto la Cruz
114,211 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Chrysa Jane, Ras Tanura
124,087 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Puerto la Cruz
124,073 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Satuchet, Covenas
123,299 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Atlantic Exporter, Pamatacual
124,832 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Battle Rock, Covenas
115,671 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfpass, Mena El Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,450 bgs, Imex Corp, Hornero, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULPHATE—2 cs, American Reporter, London
ZINC DROSS—75,000 kilos, General Smelting & Refining Co, Siljan, Gothenburg
ZIRCON SAND—6,000 bgs, Frank Samuel Co, Mormacstar, Santos

San Francisco

April 11 to April 15

ASPHALT—11 dms, California Research Corp, Hoegh Merchant, Bahrein
BONES—995 bgs, D Stevenson & Sons, Mormacsun, Buenos Aires
228 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc, Mormacsun, Buenos Aires
MEAL—111 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc, Mormacsun, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland Co, Dalerdyk, Rotterdam
CASSIA—100 bls, Cunningham Spice Co, President Fillmore, Hongkong
50 bls, R C Pauli & Son, President Fillmore, Hongkong
50 bls, American Trading Co, President Fillmore, Hongkong
CINNAMON QUILLS—250 bls, D Hecht Co, Hoegh Merchant, Colombo
COPAL GUM—223 bskts, Henry W Peabody Co, Hoegh Merchant, Penang
146 bskts, Internatio Rotterdam Co, Hoegh Merchant, Penang
DAMMAR GUM—28 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Co, Hoegh Merchant, Singapore
MACE—27 cs, Catz American Co, Hoegh Merchant, Penang
NIGER SEED—133 bgs, Spratt's Patent, Ltd, Hoegh Merchant, Bombay
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, J B Ruth Co, Dalerdyk, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Co, Hoegh Merchant, Bombay
48 bgs, B C Ireland Co, Hoegh Merchant, Cochin
PYROTECHNICS—1,399 cs, F P Dow Co, General W H Gordon, Hongkong
487 cs, W L Stewart Co, General W H Gordon, Hongkong
375 cs, F P Dow Co, General W H Gordon, Hongkong
151 cs, Wallace Clark Co, Inc, General W H Gordon, Hongkong
SHELLAC—1 cs, Emanuel Tanchak, Hoegh Merchant, Bombay

Protective Coatings Materials

As a result of further declines in zinc metal, pigments and other derived coatings materials were down in last week's market. Reductions were also noted in domestic and imported casein, cobalt naphthenate, lead driers, shellac and a wide variety of synthetic resins. The index dropped another 0.9 point to 215.0.

Metallic zinc was another one cent lower, making 2 cents since April 14, and the oxide and sulphide were correspondingly weaker. All lead-free grades, the 5 percent leaded grade and pure zinc sulphide were decreased by three-quarter cent. Reductions of one-half cent and three-eighth cent were effected on 35 and 50 percent leaded grades, respectively. Extended zinc sulphides and lithopone remained unchanged. Zinc dust, however, went all the way, falling 2 cents per pound.

With conditions continuing highly competitive and buying practically at a standstill, synthetic resins came in for a sweeping series of reductions. Prices on seven lines of alkyds were cut, ranging in amount from one-quarter cent to 5 cents per pound. One maker dropped maleics one-half cent to 1½ cents, melamines one-half cent to one cent, phenolics 2¼ cents to 3 cents and one grade of urea-formaldehyde resins one cent per pound. Also lowered during the week were another line of melamines and one brand of styrene tile resins.

Calcutta was quiet, but New York shellac fell off. Bleached grades dropped one cent, as did lemon No. 1. Of interest to the plasticizer trade was the announcement by a new producer of petroleum cresylic acid that commercial operations had begun. Asbestos continued short, as the Canadian strike dragged on without let-up.

American and Argentine casein were down one-half cent each, as demand continued slow. Cobalt naphthenate was one cent lower. Lead driers were off by one-quarter-cent to one cent per pound, reflecting recent pig lead declines. Zinc driers were also lower in line with current weakness in that metal.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, 25c. per 100 lbs.
N, WW, X, 20c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 15c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Casein, dom., acid-precip., ½c. per lb.
Imp., acid-precip., ½c. per lb.
Cobalt, naphthenate, liq., 6%, 1c. per lb.
Lead linoleate, liq., 13%, ¼c. per lb.
fused, 26.5%, ¾c. per lb.
precip., 26.15%, ¾c. per lb.
Naphthenate, liq., 16%, ½c. per lb.
24%, ¾c. per lb.
30%, ¾c. per lb.
Resinate, fused, ¾c. per lb.
Tallate, 16%, ½c. per lb.
30%, ¾c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WW, X, 1c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Lemon, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Zinc dust, 2c. per lb.
Linoleate, 9.5%, ¾c. per lb.
Naphthenate, 8%, ¾c. per lb.
10%, ¼c. per lb.
Oxide, dom., acicular, ¾c. per lb.
American process, lead-free, ¾c. per lb.
5% leaded, ¾c. per lb.
35% leaded, ½c. per lb.
50% leaded, ⅜c. per lb.
French process, lead-free, ¾c. per lb.
green seal, ¾c. per lb.
red seal, ¾c. per lb.
white seal, ¾c. per lb.
USP, ¾c. per lb.
Sulphide, pure, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
215.0	215.9	226.3	190.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—The Bureau of Census reported February shipments of powder, flake and paste at 900,000 pounds, which compares with 1,508,000 pounds in January and 1,108,000 pounds in February, 1948. Shipments during the first two months of this year aggregated 2,408,000 pounds, or 32,000 pounds under those during the January-February period last year. Meanwhile, the market continued relatively quiet. Calls were slight. Stocks were ample. Prices were maintained.

Black, Carbon—Production during February totaled 99,502,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census, which compares with 106,000,000 pounds during the previous month and 105,392,000 pounds in February, last year. Output during the first two months of this year aggregated 205,502,000 pounds, a drop of 14,456,000 pounds from the 219,958,000 pounds of a year earlier. Shipments in February amounted to 98,178,000 pounds, opposed to 94,024,000 pounds in January and 102,200,000 pounds during February, 1948. Shipments during January-February of this year totaled 192,202,000 pounds, as against 210,425,000 pounds for the first two months of 1948. Producers' stocks at the close of February aggregated 129,620,000 pounds, compared with 128,296,000 pounds on January 31 and 81,937,000 pounds at the end of February, 1948. February exports of carbon black, as reported by the Department of Commerce, totaled 26,422,000 pounds, opposed to 28,950,000 pounds in January and 31,264,000 pounds in February, last year. Exports during the first two months of 1949 totaled 55,372,000 pounds, as against 51,381,000 pounds during January-February, 1948.

Dry Colors — Importations during the past week were reported at 1,884 bags of dry colors from Larnaca.

Green, Chrome — Production of CP grades during February amounted to 582,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. This figure compares with 780,000 pounds in January and 977,000 pounds in February, last year. Meanwhile, the market itself stabilized at lower levels following the recent ½c. reduction on CP greens. Buying was still sluggish, with consumers limiting purchases to current requirements.

Green, Chromium Oxide — Entrance of a new producer into the field was announced last week. According to a statement by the maker, "almost unlimited quantities" of chromium oxide are available for immediate shipment to both the domestic and foreign trades.

Orange, Molybdate — Output during February totaled 331,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. This figure compares with the 446,000 pounds produced during January and the 479,000 pounds manufactured in February, 1948. Meanwhile, the market settled down at lower price levels following the recent ½c. reduction. Buyers were still not overly active, confining purchases to current needs. Stocks were excellent.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome—February production of these pigments totaled 2,410,000 pounds, the Bureau of Census reported last week. Output aggregated 3,958,000 pounds in January and 3,807,000 pounds in February, 1948. Meanwhile, the market was steady in the wake of recent 1c. lowerings. There was no noticeable improvement in demand, as buyers continued uncertain as to whether or not present price levels will continue firm. Offerings were plentiful.

Yellow, Zinc — Despite a further 1c. price drop in metallic zinc, making an overall decline of 4½c. since the initial weakening last month, schedules of this pigment material continued unchanged last week. Buyers were loathe to take on any more material than they needed. Sellers, on the other hand, were reported reluctant to take any action until the metal showed some signs of hardening. Meanwhile, the Bureau of Census reported February production of zinc yellow at 210 short tons, which compares with 204 tons in January and 392 tons in February, 1948.

Zinc Dust—At least one maker lowered schedules 2c. per pound during the week, bringing the dust in line with recent reductions in the metal. However, as one producer was still quoting previous prices at press time, the material ranged from 15¾c. to 17¾c., carload, and from 16¾c. to 18¾c., less carlot.

Zinc Pigments — In line with further weakening in the metal, both the oxide and pure zinc sulphide were lower in last week's market. While the metal declined another 1c., making 2c. per pound since April 14, all lead-free oxides, the 5 percent leaded grade and pure zinc sulphide dropped ¾c. per pound. The 35 and 50 percent leaded oxides were down ½c. and ⅜c. per pound, respectively. New schedules on the pure sulphide call for 12¼c. to 12½c. per pound. Extended sulphides and lithopone remained unchanged.

Following are the new lower oxide schedules:—Domestic, acicular, 13½c. to 13¾c.; American lead-free, 13½c. to 13¾c.; 5 percent leaded, 13½c. to 13¾c.; 35 percent leaded, 14¼c. to 14½c.; 50 percent leaded, 14⅝c. to 14⅞c.; French lead-free, 15¾c. to 16c.; green seal, 15¼c. to 15½c.; red seal, 14¾c. to 15c.; white seal, 15¾c. to 16c., and USP, 16¾c. to 17c. per pound.

The Bureau of Mines reported December production of zinc oxide at 15,843

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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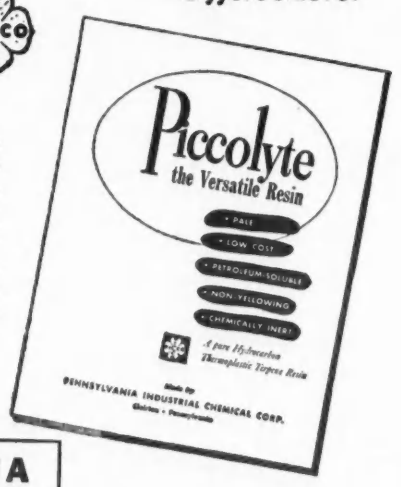

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CLEVELAND — S. S. Skelton
DETROIT — C. W. Hess Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Decks & Sprinkel Co.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — C. N. Sutton
PHILADELPHIA — Loos & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — Jos. A Burns
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Walls
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. — A. S. Paterson

short tons, a gain of 6 percent over November's 14,898 tons. Production during the twelve months of 1948 aggregated 208,937 tons for a monthly average of 17,411 tons. Shipments in December totaled 19,126 tons, as against 13,608 tons in November. Shipments during the 1948 twelve-month aggregated 213,490 tons for a monthly average of 17,791 tons. Stocks at the end of December amounted to 10,143 tons, a drop of 24 percent from the 13,426 tons on hand on November 30.

Fillers and Extenders

Mica — Arrivals during the past week totaled 2,548 cases of mica from Calcutta and Rio de Janeiro. The market was otherwise without feature, supplies continuing ample and demand still quiet.

Natural Resins

There was no special feature to the market last week. Prices were steady. Demand was slow. Arrivals totaled 1 package, 890 baskets and 456 bags of copal gum, 574 bags of dammar, 49 bags and 14 cases of kauri from Manila, Macassar, Matadi, Singapore and Auckland.

Shellac—Bleached grades and lemon No. 1 were down 1c. per pound in last week's New York market, as Calcutta continued quiet. Bleached bonedry was quoted at 65½c. to 68c., while refined was named at 75½c. to 78c. Lemon No. 1 brought 69c. to 70c. per pound. Stocks were reported to be rather tight for the better orange lacs. Arrivals here totaled 100 bags of buttonlac, 2,542 bags of seedlac, 428 bags of shellac and 100 bags of buttonlac from Calcutta, Bangkok, Bombay and Rotterdam.

Meanwhile, the Indian Lac Cess Committee estimated the 1949 Bysacki crop at 117,500 maunds (82 pounds), which compares with 98,500 maunds in 1948 and 260,000 maunds in 1946. There was no estimate for 1947.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—With demand continuing quiet and competition sharpening, reductions on seven separate lines were announced during the week. One maker effected lowerings of ¼c. to 5c. per pound, and another decreased alkyds by ½c. to 3c. A third producer, while upping two grades ¼c., slashed others ¼c. to 1¾c. per pound. A fourth line was reduced an average of 1¾c. per pound, while a fifth dropped in amounts ranging from ¼c. to 3½c. A sixth manufacturer cut that line 1c. to 3½c., and a seventh lowered one grade ½c. per pound.

Maleic Resins — Decreases of ½c. to 1½c. per pound were announced last week by one maker of pure maleics.

Melamine Resins—One line was down 2c. to 3c. per pound during the past week, while half of another was lowered ½c. to 1c.

Phenolic Resins — Reductions on one line, ranging from 2¼c. to 3c. per pound, were announced in one quarter during the week.

Styrene Resins — One maker of tile grades announced a reduction of 2c. across the board.

Urea-Formaldehyde Resins—One grade of one line was 1c. per pound lower in last week's market.

Lacquer Materials

Tricresyl Phosphate — Demand in at least one quarter was reported to be holding its own last week, despite a general business letdown elsewhere in the paint trade. Meanwhile, a new producer of petroleum cresylic acid announced that commercial quantities were now available from its recently-constructed Texas plant.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—The Canadian walkout continuing without let-up, supplies in this country remained critically short last week. Prices were maintained. Imported during the week were 8,768 bags from Beira.

Casein—Both American and Argentine grades fell off another ½c. per pound last week, as business continued at a standstill. Substitutes were reported to be receiving increasing interest, particularly from the paper coatings trade. Domestic was quoted at 20½c. to 21½c. per pound, while imported brought 20c. For the week ended April 15, CCC purchased 9,163,830 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 3,590,288 pounds of roller process. Offerings were 9,644,690 pounds and 4,336,288 pounds, respectively.

Cobalt Naphthenate—Price on the 6 percent liquid was reduced 1c. per pound last week, bringing it down to a quotation of 37¼c. to 37¾c.

Lead Driers — Linoleates were down

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¼c. to ¾c. Naphthenates were off ½c. to 1c. Fused resinate dropped ¾c. Talates were ½c. to ¾c. per pound lower. Reductions were attributed to recent metal declines. Following are current quotations:—Linoleate, liquid, 13 percent, 38¼; linoleate, precipitated, 26.15 percent, 39¾c.; linoleate, fused, 26.5 percent, 37¾c.; naphthenate, liquid, 16 percent, 15¾ to 16¼c.; naphthenate, 24 percent, 21¾c. to 22¼c.; naphthenate, 30 percent, 26½c. to 27c.; resinate, fused, 19 percent, 20½c.; tallate, 14¼c. to 14¾c., and tallate, 30 percent, 22¼c. to 22¾c. per pound.

Zinc Driers — Linoleate was off ¾c., while naphthenates dropped ¼c., reductions coming on the heels of recent metal declines. Following are current prices:—Linoleate, 9.5 percent, 51½c.; naphthenate, 8 percent, 21¼c. to 21¾c., and naphthenate, 10 percent, 26c. to 26½c. per pound.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended April 22 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse. Friday	c.l. ex Friday
B	$5.60	$5.60	$5.60	$5.60	$5.60	$6.85	$7.60
D	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	6.85	7.60
E	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	6.85	7.60
F	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	6.85	7.60
G	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	6.85	7.60
H	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	6.85	7.60
I	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	6.85	7.60
K	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	6.85	7.60
M	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	6.85	7.60
N	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	6.85	7.60
WG	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66	6.85	7.60
WW	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	7.10	7.85
X	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	7.10	7.85
Drums							
Sales							
Receipts	731	595	630	40	100		
Shipments				405	1		
Stocks	21,488	22,083	22,713	22,348	22,447		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.) Friday
Per gal.	40½	40½	40¾	40½	40½	.48 .57
Sales, bbls.	...	...	160	160	...	
Receipts, bbls.	360	164	214	178	5	
Shipments, bbls.	426	70	194	338	86	
Stocks, bbls.	13,744	13,838	13,858	13,698	13,617	

Laminated Plastics Firms Fined $33,000 as 'Trust'

Federal Court in Philadelphia on April 18 imposed fines totaling $33,000 against the Continental-Diamond Fibre Company, Wilmington, Del.; Formica Insulation Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mica Insulator Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Synthane Corporation, Oaks, Pa.; Taylor Fibre Company, Norristown, Pa., and four individuals upon their pleas of nolo contendere to an indictment charging violations of the Sherman anti-trust act with respect to laminated plastics.

Nat'l Lead Elects Carroll

—Continued from page 4

branch in 1919 and seven years later was made metal sales manager. He was named assistant manager of the Chicago branch in 1938 and manager in 1941. He became a company director in 1943 and manager of the metal department on January 1 of this year.

Mr. Garesche will head the research control committee which will act as the liaison body between the technical work, under the direction of Alex Stewart, and company management. Other members are D. A. Merson and Harry C. Wildner, vice-presidents and directors. Mr. Garesche continues as a vice-president, director, and member of the executive committee of National Lead Company.

Mr. Robertson joined the company in October, 1926, in a sales capacity for Titanium Pigment Company. As general sales engineer he was made head of Titanium's paint development laboratory in 1933. He was elected a vice-president and director of Titanium Pigment Corporation in 1938 and manager of the titanium division in 1947.

Mr. Reid entered the company's employ in 1927 at the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company. He went with the baroid sales division in 1936, where he became production manager. Mr. Reid was transferred to the general office in New York in 1941 and in 1947 was made chairman of the mining committee, which directs the operation of the company's mining properties. In December of the same year he became an assistant manager of the titanium division. He is a director of the Titanium Pigment Corporation.

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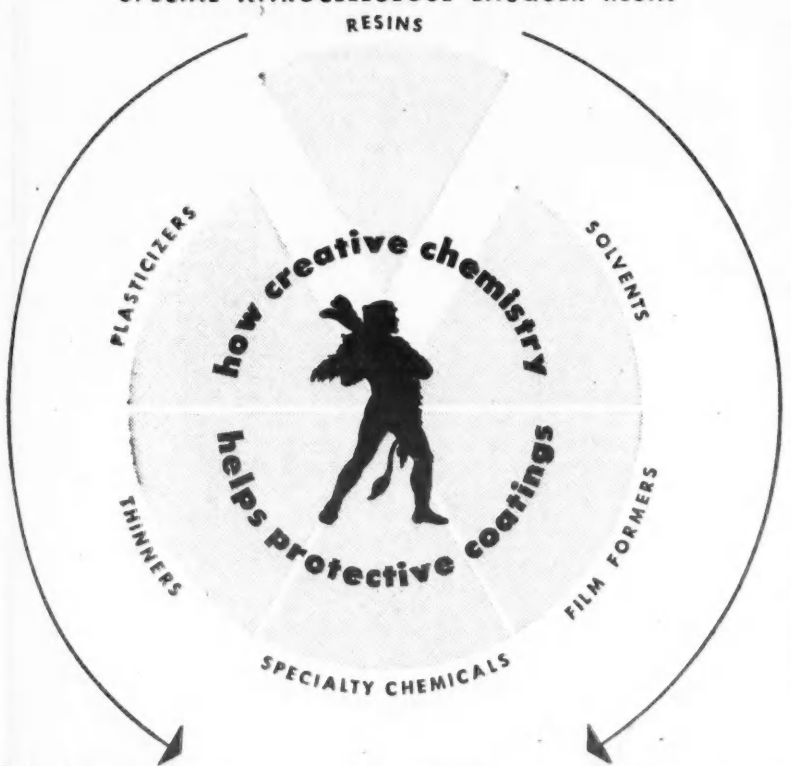

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Xylol	Mineral Spirits	Diacetone
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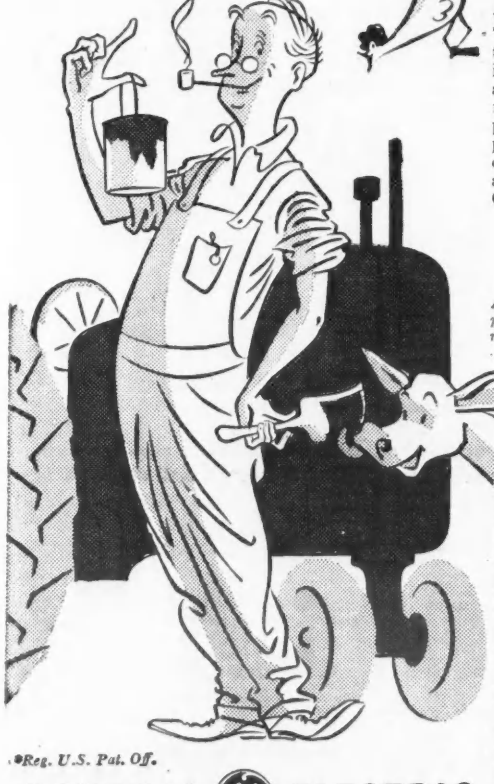

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Hardness	Good
Gloss	Excellent
Gloss retention	Excellent
Color retention	Good
Water resistance	Excellent
Oil and gasoline resistance	Excellent
Weather resistance	Excellent
Specific gravity (resin)	1.10
Phthalic anhydride	33%
Rosin or derivatives	None
Oil acids content	50%
Type of oil	Linseed

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
GDM9-P1

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ZINC STEARATE	For PHARMACEUTICALS, COSMETICS, RUBBER, PAINTS, VARNISHES, LACQUERS, PLASTICS.
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Paint, Varnish Industry Census Report Published

Manufacturers in the paint and varnish industry shipped products valued at $1,248,800,000 during 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census. Department of Commerce. This is an increase of 192 percent over the $427,100,000 value of products reported by this industry in 1939, when the last Census of Manufacturers was taken. Value added by manufacture in the industry during 1947, amounted to $469,600,000, an increase of 153 percent over the $185,700,000 value added in 1939.

The average number of production workers in the industry amounted to 34,693 in 1947 as compared with 21,879 in 1939. Wages paid to production workers increased 203 percent, from $31,100,000 in 1939 to $94,200,000 in 1947. The industry's expenditures for new plant and equipment during 1947 totaled $33,900,000.

NW Paint Technicians Plan May 6 Meeting

The Northwestern Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet at the Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minn., on May 6. Oakley H. Garlick, secretary and general manager of Paul O. Abbe, Inc., will exhibit a motion picture showing the action of a ball mill under various conditions of operation and will present a supplementary talk.

Plaskon Inaugurates Newsletter

"Plaskon Resinotes," a newsletter designed to bring specific and technical information to users of resins, has been established by the Plaskon Division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company. It will reach readers in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry on a regular basis and will augment the service of "Plaskon Magazine," which carries paint and varnish news, but which covers a broader segment of the industry in general. Requests to be placed on the mailing list are being received by "Plaskon Magazine," Division. LOF, 2112-24 Sylvan Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Glidden Advances McCullough

The Glidden Company has appointed Hugh J. McCullough credit manager of its feed mill division. Mr. McCullough was assistant credit manager of the company's Durkee Famous Foods Division in Berkeley, Calif., for the past two years, and was associated with the United States Tobacco Company for nineteen years before joining the Glidden organization.

Monsanto Has New Aircraft Finish

Development of an aircraft finish which will resist the chemical action of certain insecticides used in agricultural spraying operations has been announced by the Monsanto Chemical Company. Marketed as "Skylac," the new product is said to possess exceptional flame resistance and high gloss properties, in addition to its resistance to chemicals.

Sando Gets New Research Post

Dr. Charles E. Sando has been appointed project adviser for the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. In this position Dr. Sando, who has worked extensively in the field of plant pigments, coatings and oils, will assist in coordinating the research of bureau laboratories in various parts of the country.

George Senn Resumes Duties

George Senn, president of George Senn, Inc., paint materials manufacturer, Philadelphia, has resumed his duties with the company after an absence of three months because of injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

Trade Briefs

National Lead Company has added four new colors to its line of porch and floor paints and has changed the name of the line to "Dutch Boy" porch and floor enamel.

Christopher Baldy, member of the law firm of Kenefick, Cooke, Mitchell, Bass & Letchworth, Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected to the board of directors of Pratt & Lambert, Inc.

Asbestos production in the province of Quebec, Canada, was 52,895 tons higher last year than during the previous year, according to a report by the province's Department of Mines. The total output in 1948 amounted to 714,716 short tons.

Shawinigan Now Producing Extrusion Grade Polyvinyl

Shawinigan Products Corporation, New York, is currently producing its "Formvar" polyvinyl resins in extrusion grade. The tensile strength of the material is said to be 12,000 p.s.i. at 20 degrees Centigrade, and it is said to possess excellent warp resistance, abrasion resistance and a high heat distortion point.

Gardner Issues Bulletin

Henry A. Gardner Laboratory, Bethesda, Md., has issued a new ten-page bulletin entitled "Description and Instructions on the Hunter Multipurpose Reflectometer." It is intended as a detailed description and set of instructions, and contains information about the reflectometer not heretofore available.

NYU Publishes Leaflet

The research division of the College of Engineering, New York University, has published a four page reprint entitled "Testing Varnished Insulation," which describes a new electrographic printing method suitable for testing both varnished paper and fabric.

HARCHEM MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

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The Horse Head line contains the most complete range of such pigments, especially developed for use in water-mixed paints:

Albalith 332.....Lithopone
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Cryptone ZS-830.....Tech. Pure Zinc Sulfide
NOW AVAILABLE

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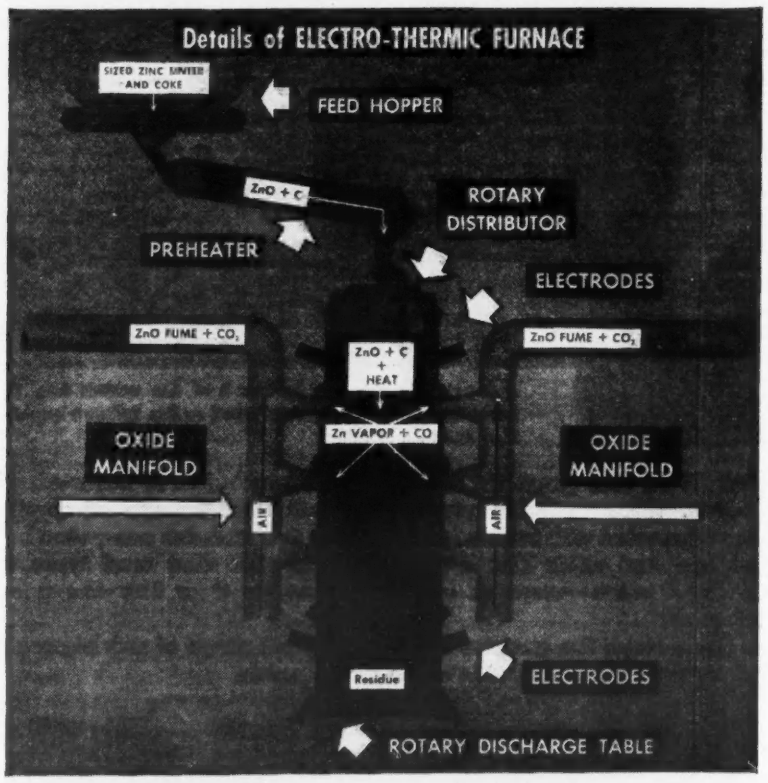

ST. JOE Lead-Free ZINC OXIDE

Made by the improved American Process

The St. Joe Electro-Thermic method of smelting zinc ore is a recent improvement of the American Process, and the diagram shown here illustrates the final operation in the production of zinc oxide.

Prior to this operation the mined ore has been concentrated, calcined and sintered to remove impurities, some of which, such as sulfur, cadmium and lead are recovered. Sized zinc sinter and coke are transferred from the feed hopper to the preheater, where they are thoroughly mixed and brought near to smelting temperature, and are then distributed evenly in the furnace by the rotary feed mechanism, which also excludes air from the furnace interior. The furnace charge is brought to smelting temperature by its action as resistor to a 3-phase electrical current supplied by six carbon electrodes which are inserted in the charge. At this temperature, carbon combines with the oxygen, held by the zinc in the sinter, releasing carbon monoxide and zinc vapor which are forced through tuyeres as a result of a slight pressure created in the furnace. Air is introduced at this point and the zinc vapor and carbon monoxide are oxidized under carefully controlled conditions to zinc oxide fume and carbon dioxide, which are then conducted through the pipe line, together with excess air, to the bag room where the zinc oxide is filtered from the carrying gases, collected and packed for storage.

The direct-from-ore, or American Process, is more economical than the two-step, or French Process. By the latter, metallic zinc is produced first and, by the second step, is converted into zinc oxide. The American Process also makes it possible to produce types of zinc oxide that give superior properties to the product in which it is used as a raw material.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY
250 PARK AVE., N. Y. 17 - Eldorado 5-2200
Plant & Laboratory, Monaca (Josephtown) Pa.

CDIC Paint Technicians Discuss Processing Method

C. E. Cunningham, of the Selas Corporation, was the featured speaker at a recent meeting of the Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis and Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club at the VanCleve hotel, Dayton. Mr. Cunningham discussed "Controlled Heat Release for Processing Chemicals."

Margarin Output Smaller

Margarin* production totaled 76,040,436 pounds in February, compared with 81,651,726 pounds in January and 80,423,193 pounds in February, 1948, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	February Pounds 1949	February Pounds 1948
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	63,226,829	73,770,024
Withdrawn tax-paid	63,677,255	70,382,717
Used in Uncolored Margarin		
Butter flavor	3,568	305
Coconut oil	...	224,115
Corn oil	95,867	3,306
Cottonseed oil	32,632,149	39,980,077
Cottonseed stearin	...	36
Derivative of glycerin	86,475	126,539
Diacetyl	176	362
Lecithin	109,838	109,729
Milk	10,597,842	12,280,277
Monostearin	50,795	71,286
Neutral lard	385,404	413,342
Oleo oil	321,916	311,217
Oleo stearin	215,943	221,794
Oleo stock	30,530	27,565
Peanut oil	1,084	425,899
Salt	1,930,325	2,241,710
Soda, benzoate of	46,658	56,020
Sodium sulpho acetate	4,345	4,679
Soybean flakes	405	...
Soybean oil	17,744,465	18,404,442
Vitamin concentrate	10,110	12,877
Total	64,267,895	74,915,607
Production of colored oleomargarin	12,813,607	6,653,169
Withdrawn tax-paid	11,628,202	4,684,220
Used in Colored Margarin		
Butter flavor	110	95
Coconut oil	...	1,054,265
Color	6,648	6,174
Corn oil	14,851	284
Cottonseed oil	6,003,321	2,799,049
Derivative of glycerin	16,496	8,296
Diacetyl	674	20
Lecithin	22,799	8,627
Milk	2,200,519	1,175,372
Monostearin	8,011	2,147
Neutral lard	12,750	19,101
Oleo oil	17,400	13,949
Oleo stock	3,750	2,000
Peanut oil	1,236	16,203
Salt	396,309	210,744
Soda, benzoate of	8,103	3,995
Soybean flakes	130	...
Soybean oil	4,231,933	1,457,754
Vitamin concentrate	1,920	827
Total	12,946,960	6,778,902

New Orleans Paint Ass'n Affiliates With NPVLA

The Paint and Varnish Association of New Orleans has voted to become affiliated with the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Officers of the New Orleans group are:—president, W. R. Holbrook, Southern Solvents & Chemical Company; vice-president, Frank Condon, Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company; secretary, Harvey Franzel, Kuhn Paint Company, and treasurer, M. E. Mehaffey, Lloyd B. Griffith Company.

Day Publishes Catalog

The J. H. Day Company, processing equipment manufacturer, Cincinnati, Ohio, has published a catalog of its sifters and mixers for liquids, powders, granulars and light pastes. The booklet contains information on the various types and sizes of agitators and mixers manufactured by the company, and suggests a list of information needed by its engineers to make recommendations for special work.

Metal Cans Shipments: January

Total shipments of metal cans during January, 1949, showed slight decrease, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of January metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 187,301 short tons, as compared with the 266,140 short tons shipped during December.

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50-55% SOLIDS
50 Barrels Surplus Material Available at 10c lb.
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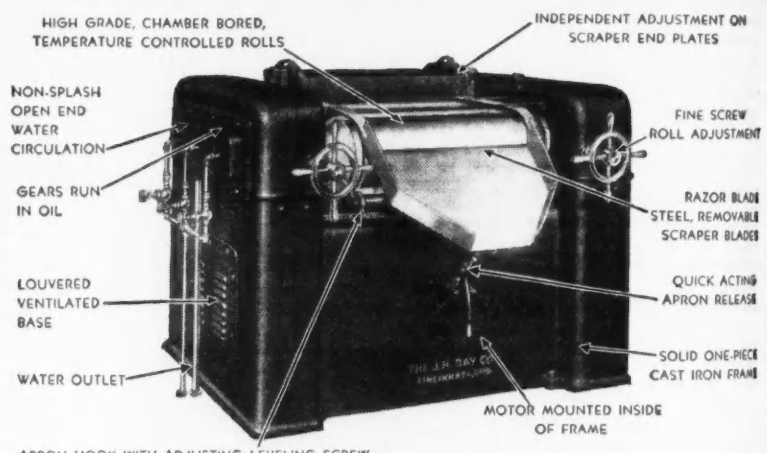
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

This market remained steady last week, despite a limited consuming demand. Edible oils were strong and reflected the anticipated government buying of oils and fats for export with ECA funds. Price index advanced to 126.9, compared with 129.0 a month ago and 228.1 at this time last year.

Soybean oil was stiffened and advanced fractionally with the higher cost of soybeans and reported purchases for government account. Refined soybean oil was tight for immediate delivery and in good inquiry. Coconut oil was scarce for immediate shipment and combined with higer copra, quotations were raised 1 cent per pound. Copra was up $10 per ton. Corn oil also was offered sparingly and was lifted fractionally.

An improved tone was noted in tallow and grease, though the bulk of trading was restricted for export at premiums. Domestic buying was limited to small lot buyers also at premiums, while large users showed little interest in replacements.

Resumption of the shooting war along the Yangtze River resulted in the withdrawal of offers of tung oil from the market and advanced quotations at least 1 cent per pound. Demand became active for immediate delivery.

Linseed oil was inactive and unchanged. Resale oil was not offered as freely as earlier in the month. Tankcars were available at about ½c. per pound below crushers prices. Dehydrated castor oil was reduced ½c. per pound and oiticica continued dull and easy.

Trading in carnauba wax was practically at standstill as a result of reports from Brazil that the finance bill governing floor price and prohibiting the production of chalky was passed by the senate and awaited the signature of the president. Importers preferred to await further developments.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures ruled on a steady basis last week despite the quiet demand from consumers. The market was bolstered by the anticipated government purchases for export with ECA funds. Speculative buying was fairly active, while refiners were reported sellers. Steadiness in soybeans and lard were contributing factors.

Trading in crude oil was moderate and took place at 11c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast and Valley and 10¾c. Texas for April-May shipment.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil in February totaled 307,592 barrels, compared with 305,400 barrels in January and 297,650 barrels, February, 1948. Total consumption for seven months (August-February), amounted to 2,146,336 barrels, against 2,062,466 barrels for the same period last season. The visible supply of seed and oil at the end of February was estimated at 1,928,400 barrels, against 1,233,900 barrels at this time last year.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 22 follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	199	13.65	13.33	13.45@13.50
July	451	13.70	13.26	13.50S
September	2	13.05	13.05	12.92@12.99
October	3	12.70	12.65	12.50@12.60
December	7	12.25	12.20	12.00@12.15
January	..	....	....	12.00N
March	..	....	....	11.90@12.50

Total sales—662 tankcars.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 11c. and soybean oil at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. Trading was light and buyers indifferent. Considerable inquiry for cottonseed meal for export. Meal 41 percent quoted at $58 per ton, bulk, Memphis. Cake was $51 bid f.o.b. Valley basis, April-June shipment. Mills comfortably sold ahead. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $3 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. mills.

Linseed Oil

Quietness prevailed in this market last week. Consumers limited activity to the withdrawal of moderate quantities of oil against former orders. Offers of resale oil were not as liberal as heretofore, but tankcars were still available at about ½c. below crushers quotations of 27.6c. Drums were unchanged at 28.80c. per pound carlots. Little improvement in business was expected until the government's decision as to the disposal of heavy stocks of oil.

London (Comtelburo)—Effective April 25 the Treasury reduced from £25 to £20 per ton the drawback allowance (rebate of duty paid) on linseed oil used in manufacture of paint, enamel, etc., linoleum, *oorcloth, etc., certain processed linseed oil and various mixtures containing linseed oil.

Minneapolis.—Linseed oil market was dull and listless, no buying of consequence and the trade looking forward to cheaper oil prices, probably at 18c. a pound or under, after July 1. Crushers continued to quote 27c. per pound, tanks, zone 1, but reported nothing but small fill-in orders. Mill production was at a high level with an estimated 99 percent of the oil crushed going to the government for storage with the over 200,000,000 pounds already owned by CCC.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	7,980,000	8,160,000
Since Sept. 1	186,058,000	239,574,000

Flaxseed—Trading inactive. Market unchanged at $6 per bushel.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed buying by private firms was terminated on April 19, bids on spot as well as arrive offerings being withdrawn. Seed was merely nominal at $6 per bushel. Crushers, with sufficient seed on hand to care for meager May-June needs, were indifferent to offerings all week and finally the last buyer withdrew, signalling completion of needs. Most of the flaxseed to be sold in the Northwest had been merchandised by April 15, which was the buying deadline set by elevator and crusher operators. Scattered arrivals coming in will be applied against arrive purchases on an open basis until April 25.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	105,400	130,200	40,800	28,900
Since Sept. 1	27,462,600	18,826,100	5,403,800	3,198,700

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Prices for all grades were reduced ½c. per pound. Business was light, mainly for prompt requirements. Dehydrated bodied was quoted at 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, and 22¾c. drums, carlots. Unbodied was 1c. per pound less. No. 3 was named at 17c. tankcars and 18c. drums, carlots.

Coconut—Scarcity of crude oil on spot Pacific coast and higher copra stiffened this market and sellers raised the price to 15c. per pound for tankcars for spot shipment. Last sales were reported at 14c. May shipment was held at 14c. to 14½c., same basis. Preliminary figures of coconut oil imports from the Philippines

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, N. C., No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Beeswax, African, 2c. per lb.
Western hemisphere, 1c. per lb.
Castor, dehydrated, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
126.9	125.5	129.0	228.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Crush Smaller: February

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during February and January, 1949, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949
	Tons	
Receipts	114,775	211,838
Crushed	519,611	613,834
Stocks at mills	1,259,982	1,664,818

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	167,157,000	195,053,000
Stocks at mills	95,366,000	87,745,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	141,105,000	156,949,000
Factory and whse stocks	220,937,00	202,869,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	231,639	272,678
Stocks at mills	92,253	100,297

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	121,960	143,813
Stocks at mills	100,611	97,957

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	*159,448	187,511
Stocks at mills	†205,668	218,865

* Includes 37,589 bales first cut, 115,489 bales second cut, and 6,370 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 621.9; first cut, 595.8; second cut, 631.8, and mill run, 596.4 pounds.

† Includes 71,383 bales first cut, 118,799 bales second cut, and 15,486 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

TALLOW FATTY ACIDS GLYCERINE STEARIC ACID
WHITE OLEINE USP RED OIL
RED OIL WHITE OLEINE USP
STEARIC ACID STEARIC ACID
Glycerine
88%
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HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS
(HYDREX)
Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids
Tallow Fatty Acids
Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acid
GLYCERINE
PITCH
WHITE OLEINE
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HARDESTY PRODUCTS ARE INDUSTRY'S KEYSTONE
W. C. Hardesty Company
FACTORIES: DOVER, OHIO LOS ANGELES, CALIF. • TORONTO, CAN.

totaled 27,421,733 pounds from January 1, to April 2, 1949, according to the Bureau of Customs.

Copra—Offers for shipment from the Philippines were light and prices were lifted to $185 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast for prompt shipment, an advance of $10 per ton.

Corn—Crude oil was sold at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b mills. Market was steady as offers were scarce. Refined oil was quoted at 13¾c. to 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Olive—Business was confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Offers were fairly liberal. Prices were unchanged and it was intimated could have been shaded for sizable quantities. Production of edible olive oil in Portugal for 1948-49, amounting to only 25,300 short tons, was one of the poorest outputs on record. Moreover, the oil was of inferior quality, having a high acid content. One reason for the small production was the alternate-bearing nature of olive trees, (production of edible olive oil in 1947-48, at 98,000 tons was very large). Also, drought conditions which prevailed during the summer and fall of 1948 caused serious damage to the olive crop. Production of inedible olive oil for 1948-49 did not exceed 2,200 tons. Of this about 90 percent will be consumed by the soap industry. An estimated 9,400 tons of inedible olive oil was produced in 1947-48, of which 8,300 tons was consumed in the manufacture of soap.

Peanut—Trading was limited and sales took place at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. The government released peanuts to produce 60 tankcars of oil last week. Of late a good export and domestic demand has cleared the market as soon as the oil was available. Refined oil was quoted at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Improved demand and higher cost of beans caused the oil to advance ¼c. per pound. Crude oil was sold at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, mills for April-May shipment. June was held at 10½c. and July-September 10¼c. Refined oil was quoted at 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Tung—Reports of Chinese Armies fighting along the Yangtze River and the cross-

Oils, Fats Production, Consumption: February

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for February, 1949, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds—Production	Pounds—Consumption
Babassu, crude	[1]	7,906,000
Refined	2,746,000	2,869,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	9,765,000	6,008,000
No. 3, crude	2,430,000	2,042,000
Chinawood or tung oil	5,399,000	7,899,000
Coconut, crude	23,014,000	38,592,000
Refined	20,545,000	17,838,000
Corn, crude	18,114,000	18,806,000
Refined	17,361,000	13,669,000
Cottonseed, crude	167,157,000	153,279,000
Refined	141,105,000	122,995,000
Linseed	9,816,000	18,819,000
Olive, edible	1,898,000	59,000
Inedible	.....	29,000
Sulphur or olive foots	[1]	[1]
Oiticica	.....	1,035,000
Palm, crude	.....	3,231,000
Refined	[1]	168,000
Peanut, crude[2]	4,979,000	8,667,000
Refined	8,180,000	5,755,000
Rapeseed, crude	.....	108,000
Refined	.....	398,000
Sesame, crude	.....	.....
Refined	.....	18,000
Soybean, crude	151,137,000	136,607,000
Refined	125,950,000	103,591,000
All other	9,653,000	2,218,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)[3]	180,000	[4] .....
Refined	113,000	2,773,000
Neatsfoot oil	193,000	236,000
Tallow, edible	11,076,000	8,611,000
Inedible	140,128,000	110,847,000

Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[5]

Cod	[6]	[6] .....
Codliver	28,000	1,059,000
Marine mammal	.....	2,166,000
Menhaden	.....	3,402,000
Sardine (pilchard) and herring	105,000	3,259,000
Other fish	286,000	613,000
Other liver	321,000	234,000

Greases

Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	49,205,000	45,023,000
Wool grease	1,011,000	[4] .....

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	9,823,000	10,832,000
Animal foot, 100% basis	2,442,000	2,286,000
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	2,885,000	2,889,000
Deodorized oil[7]	14,894,000	7,745,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	93,000	1,034,000
Fatty acids from fractionating or pressing—		
Oleic acid	5,184,000	3,641,000
Stearic acid	4,322,000	4,393,000
Other acids	[8]	358,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	415,000	432,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	283,000	207,000
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	8,956,000	6,921,000
crude (100% basis)	13,650,000	12,680,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	4,689,000	5,774,000
Grease oil and lard oil	3,876,000	2,143,000
Hydrogenated oils and fats, edible—		
cottonseed	44,918,000	46,057,000
soybean	35,567,000	29,538,000
other	6,840,000	3,760,000
Inedible—		
animal	1,851,000	2,335,000
fish	1,713,000	2,517,000
vegetable	3,520,000	461,000
Oleomargarin	[9]76,040,000	[4] .....
Oleo oil	4,819,000	779,000
Shortening	112,150,000	630,000
Solid fatty acids produced by splitting hydrogenated fats and oils or by hydrogenation of fatty acids	6,020,000	1,598,000
Stearin, animal, edible	3,490,000	1,909,000
inedible	1,486,000	611,000
vegetable oil, winter	9,867,000	7,492,000
Tall oil, crude	20,075,000	14,161,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	7,895,000	4,523,000
Tallow oil	1,067,000	685,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots	9,045,000	8,392,000
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	17,232,000	16,602,000
Winterized oil	45,552,000	26,657,000

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Data on production, and stocks held by crude peanut oil producers, are collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
[3] Data on production collected by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represents Federally Inspected Lard.
[4] Data not available.
[5] Data collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of Interior from fish oil producers.
[6] Included in "Cod-liver oil."
[7] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil and cooking and salad oil not included.
[8] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[9] Data collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons—Consumption	Tons—Stocks Feb. 28
Castor beans	9,769	17,379
Copra	16,609	19,559
Corn germs	23,999	1,403
Cottonseed	114,775	1,259,982
Flaxseed	43,227	148,757
Olives	5,979	840
Soybeans	306,413	1,332,441
Peanuts[1]	[8]	[8] .....
Tung nuts	12,634	7,545

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, collected data on crushings of peanuts.
[8] Data not available.

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ing of the river by the Communist Army, advanced the market sharply last week. Sales were reported up to 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, following trading early in the period at 17¼c. Demand was active for immediate delivery and bids of 18c. were turned down. Sellers withdrew from the market. Late cables from Shanghai quoted shipments at 22c. f.o.b. Domestic oil also became firmer and was quoted nominally at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Imports were noted at 200 tons at New York last week which brought the total to 300 tons since the first week in March. Import into the United States totaled 20,509,000 pounds during January and February 1949, compared with 32,828,000 pounds for the same months last year, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. A house agriculture subcommittee is scheduled to take up the question of parity price of tung oil May 9.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Conditions in this market remained steady last week. Business was quiet for domestic account and light sales were reported for export and to small quantity buyers at premiums. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Lard—This market was steadier and registered fractional advances during the week. Cash lard was up ½c. per pound and was 10½c. bid, loose, Chicago. Lard and rendered pork fat stocks in the United States declined during March and totaled 159,659,000 pounds on April 1, against 179,628,000 pounds, March 1; 129,028,000 pounds, April 1, 1948, and the five year average of 160,570,000 pounds.

Tallow—Trading was chiefly for export and took place at premiums of ½c. to 1c. per pound. Domestic demand was limited to small lot buyers. Prices were maintained at unchanged levels.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—There was active buying of loose slab cake at $50 Valley points, April-May shipment. From 5,000 to 10,000 tons of cake were traded last week, and exporters still show some interest. May-June was quoted at $51 per ton but not too much buying interest at this price. Cottonseed meal 41 percent was quoted:—$55, Valley points; $57, North Alabama and $59, Georgia for April-May shipment. Supplies of 36 percent meal in some locations were quoted at $5 less but not too much available. Carolina mills are fairly well sold up except for what they are keeping for local trades. A limited amount of 41 percent meal is quoted out of North Carolina at $61 for April shipment.

Linseed Meal—Trading spotty, mainly for prompt delivery. Prices remained steady.

Minneapolis—Meal demand was quiet to fair, buyers worried about a potential shortage developing in May-June—when crushing plants are expected to curtail operations sharply or shut down entirely. Prices on new process meal 36 percent protein, quoted at low as $55.50 per ton bulk, with old process 34 percent meal at $59 to $59.50.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	10,260,000	9,720,000
Since Sept 1	151,540,000	136,490,000

Peanut Meal—The government released enough peanuts to produce between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of meal in the southeast of which most has already been sold. There is still some offered at $60 per ton basis South Georgia for April-May shipment.

Soybean Meal—Soybean meal 41 percent, old process was sold at $66 per ton in Alabama last week for April-May shipment. Only a limited tonnage was available. Some was offered out of South Carolina mills at $70 for April-May shipment. Demand has been fairly good.

Waxes

Beeswax—Quiet demand and increased offers of African crude for shipment weakened this market and prices were off 2c. per pound for crude and 1c. to 2c. for refined. African crude was quoted at 48c. per pound, spot. Yellow refined slabs ranged from 57c. to 58c. and bleached white, 66c. to 67c.

Carnauba—Advices from Brazil stated that the Senate approved the finance bill, which maintains the floor prices on shipments of carnauba grades and prohibits the production of chalky. The bill now awaits the signature of the Brazilian president. This resulted in reduced offers of spot stocks and stiffened the local market. Importers withdrew from the market preferring to await further developments.

Rio de Janeiro (Comtelburo)—The Senate approved a bill fixing terms for financing the 1948-49 and 1949-50 carnauba wax crops and authorizing executives to contract for the necessary funds with the Bank of Brazil. Number one type carnauba wax will be financed on a basis of 580 cruzeiros per arroba (15 kilos), number two at 560, number three at 420, and number 4 at 400. The bill now only requires Presidential sanction.

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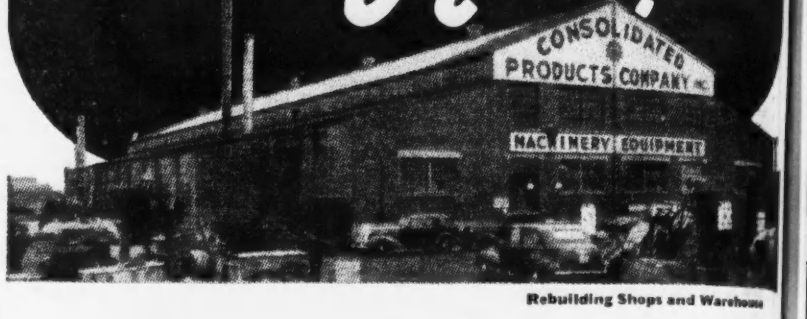

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6—8,000 gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.
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3—NEW 65 gallon jacketed C. I. DOPP kettles with hinged covers.
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1—Gum crusher with 14"x14" hopper.
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Full line of pumps, tanks, kettles and mills of all kinds.

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3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
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3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal. dished bottoms with stands.
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2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 & 24 cu. ft.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gal. each.
9—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gals.
Sterilizers 18 x 18 and 24 x 27 with clampdown covers & safety valves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18—24 plate.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL 1—Patterson Pebble Mill. 36" diam. x 42", silex lined—like new.
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators, 9' dia. x 11'6"

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Less Than ½ New Cost

AIRTEMP 75 ton Chrysler—NEW (2).
AIR CONDITIONER 20 ton Frigidaire Unit.
AUTOCLAVE—Vert. Jacketed 6' x 8' ASME.
BLENDERS—Conical, copper 2.7 cu. ft. cap.
FILTERS—Oliver, 5'4" x 6' complete.
Shriver—36" Celoron Plates & Frames.
Shriver—24" rubber covered, UNUSED.
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MILLS—Day, 3-roll, 16" x 40".
Micro, size 2.
MIXERS—Blystone, 48" x 78", heavy duty.
Champion, type E, size 2.
Ajax #3 Super heavy duty.
Readco #1-½ SA.
SEWING MACHINE—Bagpak type EL, complete.
TANKS—3300 gal. 6'6" x 9'8½" vert. 5/16" ASME.
750 gal. 5' x 8'4" vert ½".
2300 gal. 5' x 15'2" hor. ½".
4000 gal. 6' x 20'3" hor. 5/16" (2 NEW).
5000 gal. 6' x 24' hor. ½".
5000 gal. 6' x 24' hor. 5/16" (NEW).

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1—Stainless Steel Closed Storage Tank, 10'6" x 20', 13,000 gals.
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1—Glasscote 250 gal. Glass-Lined Reactor.
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6—Abbe 30" x 30" Pebble Mills, 2 jktd.
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10—Powder Mixers from 100 to 1,500 lb.
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1—Pfaudler 500-gallon vacuum jacketed & agitated.
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1—Sharples #16 Centrifuge, M.D.
1—Bullion Cube Wrapping Machine.
1—Arenco Tube Filler, Closer & Crimper.
2—Devine 16-shelf vac. dryer, 40" x 43".
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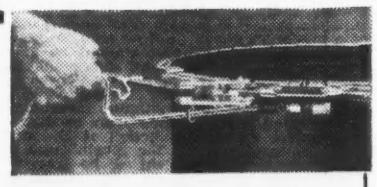

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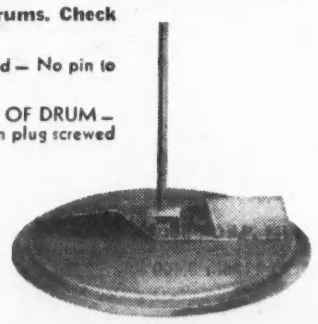

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Chicago representative wanted by manufacturer of quality bronze powders. OPD 533.

AGENCIES WANTED

Sales Facilities offered—Sales organization with established following among domestic and foreign pharmaceutical manufacturers, brokers and dealers, seeks additional basic items suitable for sale to pharmaceutical manufacturers. Exclusive or non-exclusive basis. Confidential. OPD 529.

Salesman—Chemist, with office, laboratory and space in New York City, specializing in chemicals and waxes for textile printers and related industries can accept representation of additional items. OPD 532.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Clarifier—Sharples super centrifuge No. 16, delivered from their factory April, 1948, used in experimenis one month; in perfect condition. Price, $1,800. F. H. Perry, 1908 West Eighth St., Cincinnati 4, Ohio.

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1—Bird centrifuge, stainless steel suspended perforated basket, including motors. OPD 534.

Liquidating a complete distillery, including fermenter, columns, stills, dewaterers, drum dryers, Louisville dryers, boilers, etc. Send for complete list. Chemical & Process Machinery Corp., 146 Grand St., New York 13, N. Y. WOrth 4-8130.

Mikro Pulverizer #2th, 15 hp. main drive motor. Complete with switches, ammeter, and many spare parts including rotor, screens, sheaves, etc Used total of 30 hours. Will sell for 65 percent of new cost. OPD 516.

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High Vacuum distillation, fractionation, processing, extraction, solvent removal. Specializing in essential oils, aromatics, flavor materials, solid extracts and soluble resins. Modern stainless steel and glass lined equipment plus 25 years experience. OPD 519.

Facilities offered for mixing dry chemicals carload and less carload. Also grinding, pulverizing, drying screening and packing done. Experienced capable personnel. Modern plant with rail siding located Metropolitan New York. Reply OPD 525.

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Lead resinate, 24-26%, fused. 20,000 lbs. at 18c. lb. delivered east of Mississippi river, in approx. 600 lb. non-returnable drums. OPD 528.

Dinitrophenol. neoarsphenamine, attractively priced. Krishell Laboratories, Inc., 1735 S. E. Powell Blvd., Portland 2, Oregon.

Offering European folliculin USP XIII, melting point over 250° Centigrade. Also 400 kilos propionic acid. Reply OPD 537.

Seven tons commercial zinc borate available. F.O.B. Santa Monica, Calif. Make offer. OPD 539.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes; other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 511.

PHOSPHATE LEASE

United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that the lands listed herein are offered for phosphate lease, through sealed bids at a minimum bid of $1 an acre, on the terms hereinafter specified, to qualified bidders of the highest cash amounts per acre as a bonus for the privilege of leasing under the phosphate provisions of the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 440, 30 U.S.C., sec. 211), as amended. All bids must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., on or before 1 p.m. on the date set out herein. Each bidder must submit with his bid certified check, money order, or cash, for one-fifth of the amount bid by him, and file evidence of qualifications as prescribed in 43 CFR 196.7 (b), (c), (g), and (h), if a current showing in that regard has not been filed. The envelopes shall be plainly marked that they are not to be opened before the date and hour set out herein and should show the number of the unit and that the bid is for phosphate lease. No bids received after the hour fixed herein for receiving bids will be considered. Prior to the issuance of a lease, the successful bidder must pay the remainder of the bid made by him and the rental at the rate of 25 cents an acre or fraction thereof for the first lease year, and submit lease forms and a bond in the sum of $5,000 (43 CFR 196.12). Deposits of other bidders will be returned upon the acceptance of the successful bids. Bidders are warned against committing any act of intimidation, combination or unfair management, to hinder or prevent bidding at the sale in violation of section 1860, Title 18, United States Code. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. The lands to be leased are in the State of Idaho, and are offered in the following units: **Unit No. 1,** lot 2 sec. 10, W½NW¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼ sec. 11, T. 9. S., R. 43 E., B.M., 240 acres; **Unit No. 2.** W½NE¼, NE¼NW¼ sec. 12, T. 8 S., R. 43 E., B.M. 120 acres; **Unit No. 3,** lot 3, NE¼NW¼, S½NE¼, sec. 2, T. 9 S. R. 43 E., B.M., 160 65 acres; **Unit No. 4,** SW¼SW¼ sec. 20, W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, N½NW¼, NE¼SE¼ sec. 29, T. 4. S., R. 40 E., B.M. 280 acres; **Unit No. 5,** lots 8 and 9 sec. 1, T. 6 S., R. 38 E., B. M., 65.38 acres. Terms: Rental for each acre or part thereof at the rate of 25 cents per acre for the first year, 50 cents per acre for the second and third years, respectively, and $1 per acre for each year thereafter during the continuance of the lease; a minimum investment of $50 an acre during the first three years of the lease; a royalty of 5 percent for the first 10 years from the date of issuance of the lease and 6 percent, beginning with the 10th anniversary date thereof and continuing thereafter for the remainder of the first twenty years lease period, of the gross value of the phosphate or phosphate rock and associated products recovered and sold or otherwise disposed of at the point of shipment which royalty shall not be less than 25 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run; a royalty of 10 percent of the gross value of vanadium and associated or related minerals recovered and sold or otherwise disposed of; a royalty of 10 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds of silica and limestone or other nonphosphate rock mined and sold, used, or otherwise disposed of from the leased land under sec. 4 of the act of June 3, 1948 (62 Stat. 289); a minimum production of 5 tons an acre beginning with the fourth lease year. It is expressly agreed that the Secretary of the Interior may establish reasonable minimum values for the purpose of computing royalty on any phosphates or phosphate rock and associated products, due consideration being given to the highest price paid for a part or majority of the production of like quality products from the same general area, the price received by the lessee, posted prices, and other relevant matters. Royalty shall be payable monthly within 30 days from the expiration of the month in which it accrues. The minimum production will not be reduced or waived at the lessee's request except as provided in 43 CFR, 196.5, 196.6, 191.25, or 191.26, or upon a satisfactory showing that market conditions are such that the lessee cannot operate except at a loss. The lease will be canceled if production, or the construction of production facilities, including processing plants, is not commenced by the beginning of the fourth year of the lease A lease of the lands in units 1 and 3, if issued, shall contain a provision that operations thereunder will not cause undue interference with the use of the lands for the grazing of cattle and sheep and the cutting of timber. A like provision with reference to a Forest Service drift fence will be made a part of a lease of the lands in unit No. 3. Bids must be submitted on or before 1 p.m. May 25, 1949. and must be submitted on each unit separately, but no objection will be made to the award of more than one unit to the same successful bidder. Marion Clawson, Director.

PHOSPHATE LEASE

United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that the lands listed herein are offered for phosphate lease, through sealed bids, at a minimum bid of $1 an acre, on the terms hereinafter specified, to qualified bidders of the highest cash amounts per acre as a bonus for the privilege of leasing under the phosphate provisions of the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 440, 30 U.S.C., sec. 211), as amended. All bids must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., on or before 1 p.m. on the date set out herein. Each bidder must submit with his bid certified check, money order, or cash, for one-fifth of the amount bid by him, and file evidence of qualifications as prescribed in 43 CFR 196.7 (b), (c), (g) and (h), if a current showing in that regard has not been filed. The envelope shall be plainly marked that it is not to be opened before the date and hour set out herein and should show that the bid is for phosphate lease. No bids received after the hour fixed herein for receiving bids will be considered. Prior to the issuance of a lease, the successful bidder must pay the remainder of the bid made by him and the rental at the rate of 25 cents an acre or fraction thereof for the first lease year, and submit lease forms and a bond in the sum of $5,000 (43 CFR 196.12). Deposits of other bidders will be returned upon the acceptance of the successful bid. Bidders are warned against committing any act by intimidation, combination or unfair management to hinder or prevent bidding at the sale in violation of section 1860, Title 18, United States Code. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. **Lands to be leased:** SW¼SE¼, E½SW¼, NW¼SW¼, lots 3, 4, S½NW¼, sec. 3, lot 1 sec. 4, E½ sec. 10, W½SE¼, NW¼, E½SW¼, sec. 14, NE¼NE¼ sec. 15, T. 8 S., R. 44 E., S½SE¼ sec. 28, E½SE¼, NW¼SE¼, NE¼ sec. 33, W½SW¼ sec. 34, T. 7 S., R. 44 E., B.M., Idaho. **Terms:** Rental for each acre or part thereof at the rate of 25 cents per acre for the first year, 50 cents per acre for the second and third years, respectively, and $1 per acre for each year thereafter during the continuance of the lease; a minimum investment of $50 an acre during the first three years of the lease; a royalty of 5 percent for the first 10 years from the date of issuance of the lease and 6 percent, beginning with the 10th anniversary date thereof and continuing thereafter for the remainder of the first twenty years lease period, of gross value of the phosphate or phosphate rock and associated products recovered and sold or otherwise disposed of at the point of shipment which royalty shall not be less than 15 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run; a royalty of 10 percent of the gross value of vanadium and associated or related minerals recovered and sold or otherwise disposed of; a royalty of 10 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds of silica and limestone or other nonphosphate rock mined and sold, used, or otherwise disposed of from the leased land under sec. 4 of the act of June 3, 1948 (62 Stat. 289); a minimum production of 5 tons an acre beginning with the fourth lease year. It is expressly agreed that the Secretary of the Interior may establish reasonable minimum values for the purpose of computing royalty on any phosphates or phosphate rock and associated products, due consideration being given to the highest price paid for a part or majority of the production of like quality products from the same general area, the price received by the lessee, posted prices, and other relevant matters. Royalty shall be payable monthly within 30 days from the expiration of the month in which it accrues. The minimum production will not be reduced or waived at the lessee's request except as provided in 43 CFR 196.5, 196.6, 191.25, or 191.26, or upon a satisfactory showing that market conditions are such that the lessee cannot operate except at a loss. The lease will be canceled if production or the construction of production facilities including processing plants, is not commenced by the beginning of the fourth year of the lease. A lease of the lands, if issued, shall contain a provision that operations thereunder will not cause undue interference with the use of the lands for the grazing of cattle and sheep and the cutting of timber. Bids must be submitted on or before 1 p.m. May 25, 1949. Marion Clawson, Director. The lands listed cover 1,483.55 acres.

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received until 1 p.m., May 11, 1949, for the following described lands situated in Madison County, State of Montana: SE¼ sec. 18, T. 9 S., R. 3 W., P.M. (160 acres). This land is offered at a minimum bid of $1.00 an acre to qualified bidders of the highest cash amount, as a bonus for the privilege of leasing under the phosphate provisions of the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 440; 30 U. S. C. Sec. 211), as amended, subject to a minimum investment of $5,000 during the first three years of the lease; a minimum annual production of 10 tons per acre, commencing with the fourth lease year, and a royalty of 5 percent of the gross value of phosphate or phosphate rock and associated products recovered and sold or otherwise disposed of at the point of shipment to market, which royalty shall not be less than 15 cents a ton of 2 000 pounds, mine run, and a royalty of 10 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run, for silica, limestone or other rock as may be utilized in the processing or refining of the phosphates, phosphate rock and associated minerals. It is expressly agreed that the Secretary of the Interior may establish reasonable minimum values for the purpose of computing royalty on any phosphates or phosphate rock and associated products, due consideration being given to the highest price paid for a part or a majority of the production of like quality products from the same general area, the price received by the lessee, posted prices and other relevant matters. The lease, if issued, shall contain a provision prohibiting any prospecting or mining on the N½N½SE¼ sec. 18, within the Forest Service Canyon Campground area, except upon an advance written approval from the Forest Supervisor, Dillon, Montana. All bids must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., and each bidder must submit with his bid one-fifth of the amount bid in cash or by certified check, or money order, made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and file the showing of qualifications to receive a lease required under 43 CFR 196.7(b) and (c). The envelopes shall be plainly marked "Bid for phosphate lease. Not to be opened before 1 P.M., May 11, 1949." No bids received after the hour fixed herein for receiving bids will be considered. Prior to the issuance of a lease, the successful bidder must pay the remainder of his bid, the rental at the rate of 25 cents an acre for the first year of the lease and furnish executed lease forms and a bond with approved corporate surety in the sum of $5,000 (43CFR 196,12). The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon acceptance of the successful bid. Bidders are warned against violation of Section 1860, Title 18 U. S. Code, prohibiting unlawful combination or intimidation of bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Marion Clawson, Director.

PLANTS OFFERED

Wanted—Complete plants, also machinery—large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

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Salesmen—Established firm requires two men, preferably with chemical education and experience, contacting most industries throughout Midwest. Excellent opportunity. State age, education and other necessary details. OPD 538.

POSITIONS WANTED

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Chemical Assistant—Export manager: adaptable, languages, fully conversant all phases foreign trade. USA: purchase and sales pharmaceutical, industrial chemicals. Latin America: marketing, promotion and advertising of renown U. S. proprietary drugs. OPD 531.

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We specialize in the manufacture of effervescent tablets and granules, our formula or your private formula; also foods compressed into tablets for domestic and export trade. Acme Chemical Co., Inc., 834 Sterling Place, Brooklyn 16, N. Y.

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FOR LEASE

LOCATION: Belle, W. Va., on Kanawha River, N. Y. Central Railroad siding and U. S. Route 60.
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CMC: 1,000 lbs. high & low vise.

SODIUM FLUORIDE: 11,200 lbs.

NOPCO 1125L: 5,400 lbs.

JOZITE: 3,000 lbs.

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Two oz., to Drums

Technical and Laboratory Control available, Newark, Seattle, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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* Heavy capacity
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Oil Well Supply Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has named George A. Hays, jr., director of market development.

Joseph H. Coon, Buffalo district manager of the Sun Oil Company, has been appointed vice-chairman of the western New York region of the State Oil Industry Information Committee.

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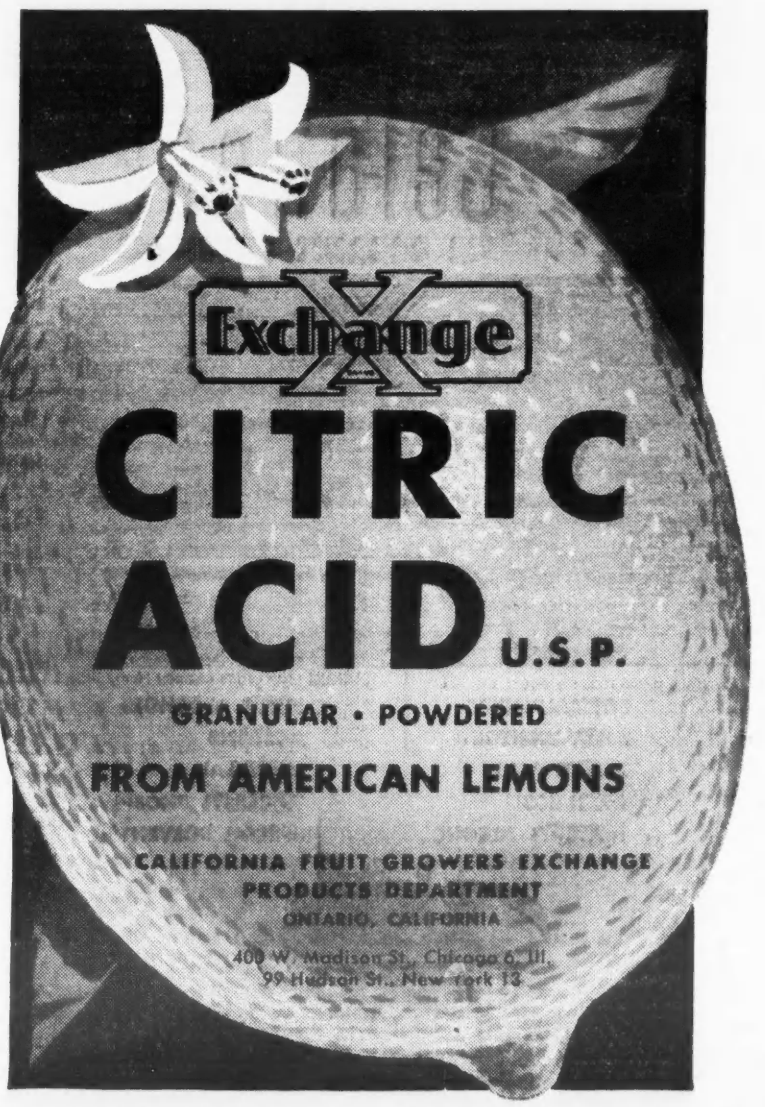

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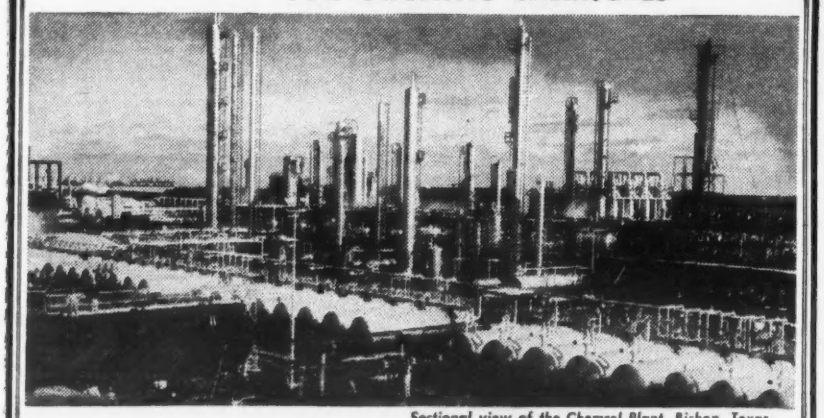

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